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O.K.  
SAUCE.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.—North East Winds, Strong, Moderating, Cloudy with Rain.

Library, Supreme Court

General Manager

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 23760. 號拾陸佰柒仟叁萬式第 拾貳月捌年戌甲 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934. 伍拜禮 日捌廿月玖年肆卅玖仟壹英 Price: (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.)

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY										
TIME TABLE FROM 1 <sup>ST</sup> OCT. 1934.										
KOWLOON	YAUWAT	SHATIN	TAIPO	TAIPO HKT	FAWING	SHING SHI	SHUNGHU	CANTON		
6.25 AM	6.33	6.45	6.59	7.04	7.18	7.29	7.38 AM			
8.30 AM	Through Express								9.08	11.25 AM
8.45 AM	Sundays & Holidays				Only	9.20	9.48 AM			
9.05 AM	Sundays & Holidays				Only	9.42	9.48 AM			
9.15 AM	9.23	9.35	9.49	9.56	10.07	10.12	10.18	10.28 AM		
10.15 AM	10.22	10.36	10.51	10.59	11.06	11.11	11.17 AM			
12.05 PM	12.08	12.20	12.34	12.38	12.48	12.53	12.59 PM			
12.32 PM	Fast Through								1.11	1.18 PM
1.20 PM	1.27	1.39	1.52	1.56	2.06	2.11	2.17 PM			
1.45 PM	1.52	2.04	2.18	2.26	2.40	2.44	2.50 PM	2.58 PM		
2.25 PM	Through Express								3.04	3.10 PM
3.42 PM	3.49	4.02	4.16	4.21	4.35	4.40	4.46 PM			
4.50 PM	Through Express								5.26	5.32 PM
5.05 PM	5.12	5.24	5.38	5.44	5.57	6.02	6.08 PM			
6.35 PM	6.43	6.56	7.11	7.15	7.28	7.33	7.39 PM			
7.45 PM	7.57	8.09	8.22	8.26	8.36	8.41	8.47 PM			
8.05 PM	8.06	8.13	8.26	8.29	8.39	8.44	8.50 PM			
8.42 PM	8.56	9.09	9.23	9.27	9.37	9.42	9.48 PM			
10.55 AM	10.49	10.57	10.22	10.16	10.06	10.03	9.56 AM			
11.15 AM	Through Express								10.36	10.42 PM
11.40 AM	Sundays & Holidays				Only	11.05	11.00	10.33 AM		
12.05 PM	12.07	12.19	12.33	12.38	12.47	12.52	12.58 PM			
1.06 PM	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.28	1.17	1.12	1.05 PM			
3.25 PM	3.18	3.05	2.52	2.47	2.36	2.28	2.21 PM			
4.25 PM	4.16	4.03	3.48	3.44	3.30	3.22	3.15 PM			
4.40 PM	Fast Through								4.00	4.05 PM
5.25 PM	5.18	5.05	4.51	4.47	4.36	4.31	4.24 PM	4.44 PM		
5.45 PM	5.28		5.14	Holidays	5.01	4.57	4.50 PM			
6.32 PM	6.17					5.56	5.51	5.44 PM		
7.15 PM	7.03	6.57	6.43	6.39	6.28	6.24	6.17 PM			
7.35 PM	Through Express								6.56	6.59 PM
8.05 PM	Through Express								7.17	7.19 PM
9.45 PM	Through Express								9.07	9.00 PM
Will stop at any station on request. Sundays and Customs Holidays excepted.										

## LAUNCHING OF QUEEN MARY Cunarder Safely Afloat

London, Sept. 26.  
"Queen Mary" is the name given to the new Cunard White Star liner, which, in the presence of 250,000 people, was launched in the Clyde this afternoon.

This closely guarded secret was disclosed by Her Majesty the Queen, who, having broken a bottle of Empire wine over the vessel's bow, said, "I name this ship Queen Mary. I wish good luck to all who sail in her." Her Majesty then pressed the button releasing the electrically controlled chains, which alone held the mighty hull in position after the removal of all other checks, and the vessel glided smoothly down the ways.

There was no hitch in the proceedings when the giant Cunarder, Queen Mary was launched on the Clyde to-day. Within one minute of Her Majesty the Queen's pressure on the release button, she was safely afloat. Tugs were quickly in position around her and half an hour later she was in position for berthing in the neighbouring dock where work of fitting out the 72,000-ton liner will take place. It will not be completed until 1936.

The King and Queen, who had travelled by special train from Balmoral, were joined at the station in Glasgow by the Prince of Wales and as they drove through decorated streets to the shipyard the Royal Party was accorded a great reception. Their arrival on the platform from which the launching ceremony took place was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

In an address of welcome Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard-White Star Company, referred to the period of acute crisis through which British shipping was passing.

"The right attitude on our part is surely neither to complain nor to acquiesce, but to take a course of true confidence and adventure," he said. "That is the justification and inspiration of this new ship, and her launching by Her Majesty is the happiest send-off for her on her high mission."

H.M. the King, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, expressed thanks for the loyal address.

After the launching, the King and other distinguished guests were entertained to tea, when Sir Percy Bates announced that the assistance given to our enterprise by the Government has given us great encouragement. "Government arrangements with the Cunard include provisions for

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES New Labour Board In America

Washington, Sept. 26.  
On the heels of an announcement that the N.R.A. would be revised, President Roosevelt, to-day announced a new step for the safeguarding of interests of manufacturers and labour by the appointment of a Labour Relations Board for the textile industry.

This Board will endeavour to settle all disputes arising out of the recent strike, which was abandoned on Saturday last when the unions gained their salient points.

Chief Justice Walter Stacey of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be acting chairman of the Board for a fortnight. The other members are Rear-Admiral Henry Wiley and Mr. James Mulenbac, the Labour arbitrator. All three are members of the Steel Industry Labour Relations Board.

## RUBBER CONTROL AGREEMENT

London, Sept. 26.  
The Financial Times' Amsterdam correspondent writes in well-informed quarters that the Rubber Control Committee has practically settled the differences among producer-nations regarding restrictions.

It is announced that the quota for the first quarter or half of 1935 will be approximately 30 per cent.

Reuter.

a second ship. As soon as we are less pressed with work on this ship which has just been launched, we shall turn our attention in that direction, for a second ship will be necessary to reap the full measure of success for which we have planned," he added.

British Wireless.

## CONGRATULATIONS

[Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).]

Berlin, Sept. 26.  
Baron von Ruebenach, Reichsminister of Traffic, has sent a telegram to Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, congratulating him on the successful launching of the mammoth liner "Queen Mary."

## DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

### To-day

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Auctions.—Lammy's Sale of Household Furniture, 16 Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong, 11 a.m.; Postage Stamps, Sales Room, 5.15 p.m.

### Cinemas

King's:—"Such Women Are Dangerous"  
Queen's:—"Murder in The Private Car"  
Central:—"Chinese Picture"  
Oriental:—"Search For Beauty"  
World:—"Queen Christina"  
Alhambra:—"The World Changes"  
Majestic:—"Professional Sweetheart"  
Star:—"Should Ladies Behave"

### Dances

Garrison Lecture Hall Dance, 8.30 p.m.

### Meetings

Hong Kong Ladies Hockey Club, Annual Meeting, Lane Crawford's, 5.15 p.m.  
Annual, Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co's. Board Room, 5.45 p.m.  
Morning Meeting at Helena May Institute conducted by the Rev. J. R. Higgs.

Moon:—VIII Moon, 20th Day.

### Principal Mails

Inward from America by Pres Hayes; from London by Agamemnon.

Outward Air Mail for Europe by Hakozaki Maru, 5 p.m.; Steamer, 6 p.m.; for America and Europe via Siberia by President McKinley, 5 p.m.

### Social Functions

Whist Drive on board H.M.S. Tamar, 8.45 p.m.

### Sports

Aquatics.—H.K. Area meeting (Y.M.C.A. Bath).  
Meetings.—Hong Kong Ladies Hockey Club (Lane Crawford's Restaurant), 5.30 p.m.  
Sunrise.—6.13 a.m. Sunset.—6.15 p.m.  
Tides.—High at 13.15; Low at 6.46 and 17.10.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Anniversaries and Holidays.—St. Michael and All Angels, Michaelmas Day.

### Cinemas

King's:—"Change Of Heart"  
Queen's:—"Murder in the Private Car"  
Central:—"Chinese Picture"  
Oriental:—"Search For Beauty"  
World:—"Queen Christina"  
Alhambra:—"The World"

## HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMERS

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SAILINGS From HONG KONG—Daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays at 10 p.m. only).

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### HONG KONG—MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG  
At 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.  
(Monday to Thursday only).  
Friday, 5.30 p.m. only.  
Saturday, 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

SAILINGS FROM MACAO  
At 3 a.m. and 8 a.m.  
(Tuesday to Friday only).  
Saturday, 3 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
Monday, 3 a.m. only.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934

S.S. "SUI TAI"

will leave Hong Kong at 9.30 a.m. and Macao at 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

## HOU AT THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL MACAO. NIGHT OLUB HING

Dancing every night from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M.—12 Beautiful Chinese dancing partners & 12 Beautiful European dancing partners.

Best Liquors & all kinds of refreshments served

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**WHITE KID WITH GAUNLETS** from \$8.25  
**SURDES IN GREY FAWN AND BROWN** from \$5.75  
**WASHABLE SUDES** from \$7.95  
**LONG EVENING GLOVES IN WHITE AND BEAK KID** from \$5.75

**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. LADIES' SALON**

## ROUND THE SHOPS



Maizee is expecting by the President Hoover (which arrived late yesterday afternoon) a big shipment of absolutely the latest in Winter Goods and I believe they include Winter Suits, New Evening Coats, Hats and lots of other nice things.

So let me tell you, be there early on Saturday morning if you want the "pick of the spoil."

**PEACH COLOURED TAFFETA**  
Lane Crawford's have some really lovely little inexpensive Evening Gown in numerous colour this week, and you will be surprised when you see them. The prices are from \$39.50. There was a very pretty Peach Coloured Taffeta with the low cut back and a short coat. Another in White Satin with the adorable frills around the neck, which would do quite well for an inexpensive wedding gown as well.

**LOVELY COATS**  
If you are looking for a good and serviceable Winter Coat and do not want to pay a lot for it, I would advise you to call on Eve. She has a big collection for you to choose from, so take my tip and see for yourself what lovely coats she has just received.

**MAYO'S FOR HATS**  
Mayo's Model hats are selling well. She believes in making one each only so if there is any special shape or colour you are seeking, ask Mayo's to make you a hat this Winter.



## THE PILL-BOX AND TRICORNE

### Must Have Right Tilt

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Sept. 7.  
The rule of the best is over. Women are eagerly adopting the new autumn hats, which are far removed from the almost shapeless disc of tulle or velvet which sat so jauntily when arranged by artistic fingers, so very much the reverse when pulled on by others.

Milinery this autumn spells Euclid—in other words, angles mean everything, and will have to be studied carefully.

The pill-box, the tricorne and the parson's hat are three favourite models.

#### "TOM-TIT"

An old favourite revived the pill-box, has also been named the "Tom-tit" hat, and this aptly describes the perky tilt at which it must be worn over an eye-brow to attain the acme of smartness.

The tricorne, another revival, is almost unrecognisable in its new make-up of fur (so becoming to the face), velvet or velvet and felt.

No matter what the mixture at least two materials must be used on the tricorne of autumn 1934.

It needs its special angle for smartness as essentially as the

pill-box and an inch too high or low in its tilt will make or mar the loveliest model.

#### ALTERNATIVES

The choice of two shapes is provided for the woman who refuses to accept the angle theory.

She can adopt the bonnet-shaped style which has a strong flavour of the Salvation Army lass about it and practise a demure downcast-eye expression to go with it.

Or she can try the effect of one of the new curly-brimmed clerical-looking shapes with a flat crown which in some cases is little higher than the brim itself.

Cook's feathers coyly laid around the brim are popular as a trimming to these, and soften the hard line considerably.

Russian caps of astrakhan or lamb seem the most suitable accompaniment to the tunic suits which are promised for the cooler autumn days, and variations of these are seen in thick plush; soft to the touch, but with the surface raised like the pile of the heavy curtains which draped the windows of Victorian days.

## TO-DAY'S LIMERICK

Though woman is fond of nice clothes,  
Not once, do you ever sup-  
pobles,  
She'd think she were dressed  
In her going-out beased  
Unless she had powdered her  
nothes.

## FASHIONS IN LONDON

### Metal and Velvet

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Sept. 7.  
Many autumn silks are woven with gold or silver thread. Not only laces but also taffeta, cloqué, and marocain silks have been given a golden or silver gleam, and besides evening materials afternoon silks are also so woven. A shimmer of velvet also show a metallic gleam and a few woollen materials are lightly woven with gold; but they are a minority.

Metallic and cloqué silks woven with gold or silver are numerous; the metal gleam is subtly added to their raised surfaces. Most of them are in evening colours. In some fabrics the metal thread appears to be tightly tacked at close intervals; in others it is drawn through from the back in a little knot or spot; in others the silk is raised as a cloqué against gold or silver tints. In a cloqué silk the metal thread is woven in a "tip" design, and there are creases and creases crossed with metal threads in lines or checks to control their elasticity.

Among taffetas woven with metal are two-colour checked taffetas crossed with fine metal threads. "Strapped taffeta" is treated similarly. Some taffetas have a woven metal loop for a flower at intervals. Metal checks are on plain taffetas and on a rich dark marocain for afternoon gowns. A "bow" lamé in a true lover's knot is on a richly-coloured ninon ground; other lamés are on moiré and silk ground; the moiré lamés are for evening gowns which fall in folds, and there is tree-bark lamé for simpler gowns washed in velvet. Velvets woven with metal thread are for the afternoon; the metal is emphasized by gold embroidery on the corsage and by tassels and fringe with lamé.

Printed moiré has chequered flowers on black, ivory, and beige grounds; it is a revival. Other rich silks woven with metal have also been revived. There are some "pinks" do with satin spots and other satin designs. A brocade taffeta has a floral design in satin and there are revivals of shot moiré and "chambré" silks. Satin brocade moiré is in many colours, among which is a bottle green which is found repeatedly in colour ranges of rich silks.

## BRIGHTER BUNGALOWS

A spell of hot weather, after some weeks of monsoon rain, causes the good housewife to turn a critical eye on curtains and covers and to wonder how she could possibly have thought they would last her over the August season. What seemed alright in wet and gloomy weather looks all wrong on a bright and smiling morning. Moreover the shops are displaying the most fascinating new wares. Hard for a home-lover to resist.

For instance, you will find a really handsome new curtain fabric called Antique Repp. It is going to prove one of the greatest boons imaginable on account of its colour. There are three lovely shades, blue, green and rust, but each of these are woven into a golden yellow background and I thought as I looked at them, "What a perfect colour scheme to go with yellow-washed walls!"

This fabric is sufficiently heavy to be used either for upholstery or loose covers, as well as curtains. It is 48 inches in width and costs only Rs. 4.25 a yard.

#### VILLAGE WEAVE

The same firm is displaying a unique curtain fabric known as Village Weave cloth. It has the appearance of hand-woven huckaback and is printed in a pleasing mixture of colours with blue, green, brown, or orange as the predominating shade. Some of the nicest designs have a neutral background which would tone with almost any room. Rs. 3 does not seem too much to pay for this distinctive 48-inch-wide material.

Todd's Guaranteed Organza (Rs. 2.50 a yard) are also in exceedingly attractive dyes. Printed linen curtains, which as you know are so very fashionable in England at present, may be had for as little as Rs. 1.50 a yard while an extra heavy pure linen fabric costs no more than two rupees.

#### IN QUEEN ANNE STYLE

If you are keen on furnishing your house in antique style the Queen Anne creations will please you. These cost only Rs. 2.25 a yard and the designs are genuine ly of the Queen Anne period. There are also some richer-looking fabrics for drawing-room curtains and covers. Love-liest of these is a heavy two-toned damask in various shades, suitable for upholstery as well as for handsome portieres. Cheaper Damasks at Rs. 2.60 and Rs. 4 a yard offer chiefly in weight; their designs are equally pleasing.

Among the Art Silk Repps, another popular type, are those that shades entrancingly from lawn to gold.

It is better to look ahead and take  
**BOVRIL**  
than to look back and wish you had

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## UNOFFICIALS CRITICISE HIGH COST OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE

## Sir William Shenton Optimistic As To Colony's Future

## Dr. Kotewall Presents Proposals To Combat Depression

## Unofficials Want Campaign To Attract Tourists To Colony

The debate on the Budget which took place yesterday at the Legislative Council was the longest on record, the proceedings lasting a little more than three hours.

The Hon. Sir William Shenton, Senior Unofficial Member of the Council spoke at great length on the various points raised by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary in the latter's Budget Speech.

Several proposals for an improvement in business in Hong Kong came from the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, whose suggestions, however, did not find favour with Government.

The Hon. Mr. Braga, who was unavoidably absent on account of his health, had his speech read by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell. In the course of his criticisms, Mr. Braga touched upon the high cost of administration and attacked the employing of Sterling paid officers where local men, on a dollar salary might be employed.

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie made interesting references to Harbour improvement and suggested that Sunday working permits might be dropped. This however, was not considered practicable.

Reference to the aviation question in the Colony was made by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell in connection with which His Excellency the Governor made a statement.

Several Unofficial members drew Government's attention to the possibility of attracting tourists to Hong Kong and suggested that the Colony's beauties might be better advertised.

The various points raised by the Unofficials were dealt with in the reply by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and by the speech of His Excellency the Governor. The demand in connection with the Wanchai market was met by the Government conceding a further \$80,000 in connection with this work, and the necessary amendment was made when the details of the bill came before the House.

In the course of his speech, H. E. the Governor said that to his sorrow it had been necessary to postpone certain works which might fittingly be described as essential and he felt that once again the Budget must be regarded as the "grave of many hopes."

In another part of his speech, His Excellency said: "The Budget which has been submitted to you cannot be regarded as spectacular; indeed in these times a spectacular budget is more likely to be unpopular than otherwise."

## Governor Describes Budget As "Grave Of Many Hopes"

His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. presided and there were present:—

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major General O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Hon. The Col. Secretary Sir Thomas Southern, K.B.E., C.M.G.

The Hon. The Attorney General Mr. E. Lindell.

The Hon. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs Mr. N. L. Smith.

The Hon. the Col. Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Taylor.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, C.M.G. (Inspector General of Police).

The Hon. Com. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retired) Harbour Master.

The Hon. Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson (Director of Public Works).

The Hon. Sir William Shenton, Kt.

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. T'so, O.B.E., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chan.

The Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.

Mr. H. R. Butters (Clerk of Council).

The Hon. Dr. W. B. A. Moore was sworn in at the outset of the proceedings.

HON. SIR WM. SHENTON

The Hon. Sir William Shenton said:—Your Excellency, it is my privilege this year to speak on behalf of the Unofficial Members of Council, and deal with matters of general concern arising out of the Estimates for the coming year, leaving to my colleagues the subjects in which they are individually or particularly interested.

It has been the practice in the past, not only to deal with the items of the Estimates as presented, but to take a general survey

of the past, a scrutiny of the Departmental Reports, Memoranda and a consideration of the future. My colleagues desire that a similar procedure be followed this year.

## Budget Position

We wish to record our real appreciation of the clear and concise way in which Your Excellency has placed before us the Estimates for the year 1935. An exhaustive fund of information has been made available to us, and we have had no difficulty in following the mass of figures.

The speech of the Honourable Colonial Secretary was an excellent guide, and has been of great assistance to us in following the ramifications of the Budget.

The Memorandum on the financial position 1933, 1934 and 1935, placed before us by the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, is an illuminating document, and has been much appreciated by us.

The abstract of differences between the approved Estimates of Expenditure for 1934 and for 1935, is indeed useful, and enables us with ease to follow the variations in the respective Estimates.

The Notes on the 1935 Estimates, prepared by the Honourable Director of Public Works, have given us an excellent insight into the many and varied works under his supervision.

The many Departmental Reports for the year 1933, which have come into our hands from time to time, have kept us constantly in touch with the Government of this Colony, and are most useful.

We congratulate Your Excellency, and the Members of the Government concerned, on the healthy position of the Colony's finances. In these days of depression, stress and strain we look for an orthodox Budget. The present is not the occasion for flights of high finance, nor monetary experiments, nor do we regard the time as at all appropriate for new extensive, and unproductive, public works extraordinary. We believe that something along the lines of

a solid Yorkshire Budget is more in keeping with the present circumstances.

An estimated deficit for 1934 of \$1,222,388, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$12,601,259, and for 1935 of \$1,390,452, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$10,710,807, is not a position which we regard with anxiety, especially when we consider that the figures are based on a \$4 dollar. We do not think it requires a Daniel to prophesy, that at the end of 1934, and again in 1935, we shall find the balance is on the right side.

We realise that a favourable exchange has been a most important factor in the preparation of the Estimates, and this becomes strikingly apparent when one reads the abstract of differences, or peruses the footnotes of the Draft Estimates. For a continuance of this satisfactory position, we must look for similar or higher rates in the future.

When all is said and done, a reduction in Expenditure for the year 1935 of \$774,093, is a novel experience in this Colony in recent years.

## Crown Colony Budget

We have noted from a speech made in the House of Commons in England, on the 12th July last, by the Right Honourable Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, that several of our sister Crown Colonies have been able in the immediate past, to produce favourably balanced Budgets, which they have not previously done for some years, and we hope that this is a good augury for the future prosperity of our Colony.

## Future Prospects

It would not be correct for us to state that we view the immediate future with optimism. The Colony for a considerable period escaped from the general world depression, owing to a number of circumstances, which I need not go into here. It is incontestable that we are now feeling the full blast of the

depression, and until there is a real and solid improvement in the general world conditions, we cannot look for a substantial improvement in our present position.

It is, however, the considered view of Unofficial Members, that although the immediate future is depressing, nevertheless, the great recuperative powers, which this Colony has always evidenced in the past, will reassert themselves, and that taking a long view of the future, we unhesitatingly state that Hong Kong holds out even greater possibilities of prosperity than in the past.

Looking over the past few years, we consider that the merchants and other business elements in the Colony have derived considerable benefits from the stability of the value of our dollar, and although there have been fluctuations from time to time, such variations have not been so violent as they might have been; in addition to which the premium on the Hong Kong dollar, which was so detrimental to Hong Kong, has practically disappeared. For these favourable positions, we are indebted to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

## Declining Revenues

The empty houses and flats, the declining land sales, the fall in the collection of stamp duties, and Government fees, the diminishing river and coastal steamer traffic, are matters of grave concern, but as so clearly pointed out by the Honourable Colonial Secretary in his speech, Hong Kong's troubles are largely external, and until those external conditions improve, Hong Kong cannot look for better times.

History teaches us that the nationalistic policies now pursued by the nations of the world, are no new phenomena, but an economic phase of which there is plenty of precedent. In Europe in the pre-Christian era and days of Sulla, and again after the wars of Napoleon, similar positions existed, and there are many other examples.

We are fully aware that the value of our manufactures, though small in volume, is far greater than many people realise. I do not propose to deal with this subject in detail, as several of my Honourable Colleagues will speak on this aspect of our Colony's economic position.

No one can deny that China is passing through a very critical time economically. Since she obtained tariff autonomy in 1928, duties have been ever on the increase, and with an unfortunate degree of uncertainty in every direction, making trading most difficult. It is to be hoped that China, and the rest of the world, will realise that what is needed is an interchange of commodities, freed from taxation and restrictions, other than such as necessitated by a genuine revenue policy.

## Quotas

We have noted with satisfaction, that this Colony has so far been excluded from the Empire Quota System. We thank Your Excellency for the consideration you have given to our interests in this respect. The matter is of vital importance to this Colony. On the 29th November, 1933, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Chamberlain, when writing to His Excellency Sir William Robinson, then Governor of this Colony, said: "I am aware that the trade of the Colony under your Government is of a special character," and the Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made a similar statement in the House of Commons this year. In our opinion, if the Quota System were applied to Hong Kong, much trade which would otherwise pass through Hong Kong, would be diverted elsewhere.

## Trade Commissioner

For many years this Colony felt the need of some official connecting link with the trade of the Empire. This want has now been met by the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in the person of Mr. G. C. Pelliam. We welcome his presence here, and his activity has already been appreciated on several occasions.

## Economic Commission

Owing to the prevailing depression, Your Excellency has seen fit to appoint an Economic Commission to enquire into the cause of the depression, and make recommendations as to the future. We have every confidence in this Commission. It is now sitting, and we eagerly await the report.

## 3½% Loan

We congratulate both Your Excellency, and the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, on the success of the New Public Works 3½% \$25,000,000 Loan, of which \$14,000,000 was floated in July last. It shows the confidence of the public in this Government, and the fact that there is plenty of money available at a low rate of interest when sound security is offered.

## Debenture Issues

The recent offer of Debentures by one of our leading Land Companies is a step in the right direction, and should have the effect of getting more money into circulation, and the finding of a useful outlet for some of our idle capital. It is also a clear indication that this important concern has every confidence in the future prosperity of this Colony.

## Retiring Government Servants

We learn with deep regret of the impending retirement of the Honourable Mr. E. D. Wolfe, C.M.G., who has for so many years honourably served the Colony, in many capacities, and latterly that of Inspector-General of Police, and in charge of the Fire Brigade. He has performed his duties with meticulous care and the greatest enthusiasm. His office is one that brings him in direct contact with the public; in fact, he is often the intermediary between them and the Government. We have no hesitation in stating that he has performed his duties to our entire satisfaction, and we shall part with him with great regret.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, C.B.E., is also shortly leaving us. He comes of an old Hong Kong family, whose connections are bound up with the history of this Colony. He is perhaps not so much in the public eye as some other Government servants, but there is no one in this Colony who has such an intimate knowledge of our laws, or whose advice is not only taken but followed on innumerable occasions. No one more ready than Mr. Holmes to place his profound knowledge at the service of all who seek it, and we are not exaggerating when we state that when Mr. Holmes goes he cannot be replaced. If Your Excellency were able to induce Mr. Holmes to stay on in harness a few more years, a real service would be rendered to the Colony.

## Ordinances &amp; Regulations

The last revision of our Ordinances was in 1923, since when a mass of legislation both new, or by way of amendment, has been passed. For the assistance and guidance of all who are connected with, or have occasion to refer to, the Laws of this Colony, a new revision should now be taken in hand.

Another matter of a similar nature, which is almost of as great importance, is some codification of the Regulations at present in force, passed in pursuance of Ordinances.

## Statistics

Our Statistical Department seems to be doing good work, and there appears to be an excellent demand for our monthly and annual returns. I would be happier if those returns showed a more prosperous state of affairs in the Colony than they do. The Superintendent of Imports & Exports has been very active in his prosecutions recently, and whilst we appreciate the necessity for reliable statistics, we hope he will exercise some discretion in favour of those who are less neglectful than others.

## Opium

The falling off in the sales of opium is, as a matter of revenue, unfortunate, but not to be deplored if it were not for the fact that the unfortunate policy of high-priced opium inevitably increases smuggling, which, in fact, it has. It is not that less opium is smoked, but that smuggling is greatly on the increase. A further point of substance is that if the Government want to sell opium they must supply the consumer with what is wanted, and not a Singapore preparation which the consumer refuses to buy.

## Bridges

In the Report of the Superintendent of Imports & Exports for the year 1933, there appears an item "(2) Fees paid to Chinese Police or Revenue Officers every week, individual payments from 30 cents up to \$1." The fact that such an item appears as an ordinary entry in a trader's books is a matter for the greatest regret, and points to well-established, and recognised, corrupt practices. We Unofficial Members hear rumours of such practices existing, and we are of

the opinion that this entry, appearing as it does in a Government Official Report, demands from Government the most careful investigation and relentless prosecution, if such a state of affairs exists.

## Water

During the past year, the Colony has again been restricted in its water supply, although we have been fortunate in not experiencing the conditions of drought, appertaining in some other parts of the world.

We note with pleasure, that substantial progress has been made with the Shing Mun Dam, and we shall be glad to know when the Colony may expect to receive water from that source of supply.

The Tytam Tuk Catch-water, which includes the Dragon Back Catchment area scheme, will substantially augment the water supply of the Island, and we are glad to see that this much delayed scheme will be completed in 1935. The 12 inch pipe line across the harbour was always understood to be a forerunner of another, and bigger, pipe. We are glad to note that the second pipe, being an 18 inch pipe, will be ready for use next April.

Money spent on water is money well spent, but our water system must be financed on such a basis that it is self supporting.

The reduction in the excess water rate by 15%, which Your Excellency has found it possible to bring into force, is a happy recognition of Your Excellency's desire to ameliorate the conditions of the poorer classes in our midst.

## Public Works Extraordinary

The Notes on Estimates of the Honourable Director of Public Works, are always of great interest to Unofficial Members; they are a barometer of the Colony's progress, and an indicator of its vitality. For some years past, it has been apparent that a very extensive policy of replacement had become inevitable; many of the public institutions for which Government is responsible, had become hopelessly out of date.

We congratulate Your Excellency on the determination with which you have faced these imperative needs, and we hope that progress with the works now in hand, will be pressed on with unfailing vigour.

In connection with non-recurring works of this nature, we cannot stress too strongly on Government the desirability of creating temporary posts, without liability for pension, or necessity to contribute to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund.

We notice that there are to be two new markets in the Island, and two at Kowloon.

We believe that an increase in the number of markets will have the effect of keeping down the cost of living, and this was the considered opinion of a High Cost of Living Committee appointed some years ago.

It is a matter for great regret that the Wanchai market has had to be postponed for the time being, but should the sterling value of our dollar remain at a figure not less favourable than its present value, we would ask Your Excellency to bring this matter before Unofficial Members for further consideration during the coming year.

The site formation of the new Government Civil Hospital, and the new Gaol at Stanley, appear near completion, and the site for the new Central British School at Kowloon has been started in earnest, with the result that the coming year should witness real progress in respect of these essential public works.

The Upper Levels Police Station, and the Magistracy at Yau-mai, are very necessary requirements.

## A Separate Entity

The Government House and City Development Scheme, must be regarded as a separate entity, as it has been segregated from the General Government Accounts. It is, we understand, anticipated that the Scheme, when completed, will pay for itself.

The Scheme was based on the sale of the City Hall, and now that it has been disposed of, the way is made clear for the construction of the new Government buildings, and the new Government House. An Assembly Hall and Theatre is badly needed, and as the sale of the old City Hall has made possible this ambitious scheme, something on the lines of the old City Hall is called for as a measure of compensation to the public for what it has lost. The new City Hall should not only accommodate theatrical perform-

ances, but should be of sufficient accommodation to be a venue for Government and Public Receptions.

We are glad that Government have seen fit to grant some relief to the builder in extending automatically the burden of building covenants for one year. This concession will assist, in an indirect method, our economic problem, and bring relief to a valuable section of our community, but will not interfere with genuine building.

Viewing the position as a whole, we thank the Honourable Director of Public Works most warmly for the programme he has before him, even though the Works Extraordinary Vote has been reduced from \$3,591,950 in 1934 to \$2,999,450 in 1935. Many of his predecessors would be jealous of his enviable position.

Before leaving the subject of public works, we desire to state that we approve of the principle of giving out such works as the Central British School to private firms of architects, and we think that the practice might be further developed in suitable cases.

## Playing Grounds

We have watched with interest, the opening of the public playground at Wanchai this year, and we hope that Government, when developing new areas for building purposes, will as far as possible, make similar provision wherever possible. The need for more lungs in the Colony cannot be too strongly stressed.

More athletic grounds are very necessary, and we think that Government should investigate the possibilities of the south side of the Island, particularly the area between Deep Water Bay and Aberdeen, not forgetting, in connection therewith, necessary and economic forms of transport.

## Bathing Facilities

A matter which will ere long have to come up for consideration is the bathing facilities at North Point. Daily in the summer months, many thousands avail themselves of this very healthy form of recreation.

The permits for the erection of the Pavilions are, and always have been, temporary only, and within the next few years, alternative accommodation will have to be found, as the commercial development of that part of the Colony cannot be impeded.

The construction of a motor road, from the Gap above Deep Water Bay, down to the area formerly occupied by the Brick Works, but now belonging to Government, thereby opening up the whole of Deep Water Bay for bathing purposes, and the area in question for recreation grounds, might possibly make some provision to meet the situation.

Whether it is possible to continue the road and tram rails, through Shaukiwan, along the water level to Saiwan Bay, we do not know, but the matter might receive consideration.

## Vehicular Ferry

The vehicular ferry may have cost the Colony a substantial sum, and may be criticised on this account, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it has linked up the Island with the mainland in a manner no other practical means could have effected. Its popularity is, like the traffic carried, growing day by day, and is even now a valuable asset.

## 100 Foot Road

Another hardy annual of the 100 foot road at North Point. Considerable work has been carried out this year, and we can only express the hope that substantial efforts will be made to complete the work without delay.

## Police Force

We notice a change of appointments on page 47 of the Estimates. The post of Inspector-General of Police carries with it apparently a salary from £1,500 to £1,800 annually, whilst the Cadet Officer Class I, a salary from £1,500 to £1,800. It is suggested that a life-trained police officer is less valuable than a Cadet Officer Class I for the purpose of filling this position of Inspector-General of Police. This matter will form one of the subjects which the Honourable Mr. Bell will deal with.

New No. 1 Police Launch. We see in the Estimates an item of \$250,000 for a new No. 1 Police launch, which obviously will be useful for anticipatory purposes. We are of the opinion that the police should, as suggested, have two such launches in operation.

(Continued on Page 2)



# COLONIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 3)

**Piracy**  
We note with regret three cases of piracy during the year 1933. In two cases the ships had already been searched in Hong Kong. In the case of the s.s. "Prominent" we find that the No. 4 Police launch was aware that the ship was in the hands of pirates, and that she was within gunshot of the ship; nevertheless, the pirates got on shore in Mirs Bay about midnight with property of the officers and passengers. It would seem that some explanation is called for, and we hope, with the completion of the new No. 1 Police launch, such a state of circumstances will not occur again.

## Gaols

The Prison Report for 1933 cannot be overlooked. When we get a situation where convicted criminals have to be released before their terms have expired, the position has become more than serious, and it is therefore most important that our new gaol should be completed with all possible speed. We also notice that the Female Gaol at Tai Chi Kok is overcrowded, and that the workshops accommodation is quite inadequate. Mr. Franks would appear to have a difficult position to fill.

## Coinage

In a Colony situated as Hong Kong is, the falsification of our coinage is a matter of very great concern. It is surprising the amount of false local subsidiary coinage there is in circulation, and the forgery of some of our issuing banks' notes is a matter that cannot be passed over lightly. It is to be hoped that the Police and our Magistrates will use their utmost diligence in dealing with this all important matter.

## Mul Tsal

The creation of a new post, the Inspector of Mul Tsal, has our whole-hearted support. As regards the Mul Tsal problem generally, we are satisfied that the Policy of the Home Government is being loyally and firmly carried out. The number of Mul Tsals in the Colony is yearly decreasing, and in the meantime the work of our Inspectors is being honestly and impartially performed. We unofficial Members desire to protest in reference to the manner in which the bona fides of the settled policy of this Colony in dealing with Mul Tsals is from time to time being called in question by ill-informed people in England.

## Factories

It is interesting to note that our legislation in respect of Factories and Workshops is resulting in considerable improvement in our general factory conditions, and that the employment of children under 18 has practically ceased in large factories.

## Juvenile Offenders

Last year we saw the coming into force of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance; it marks another mile stone in our judicial progress. The Remand Home appears to be working well and it is to be hoped that the Remand Home for Girls, at No. 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon, which Government is financing, and is to be worked through the good offices of the Salvation Army, will be a success.

## Street Boys' Club

Before leaving matters relating to the Police, we must congratulate the Honourable the Inspector-General of Police, and all those connected with it, on the excellent work which is being done in the Street Boys' Club.

## Kowloon Railway and Roads

Of the various reports issued by Government Departments for the past year, one of the happiest would appear to be that of our Railway. The figures are most encouraging, and we learn that the possibilities have by no means reached saturation point. The Honourable Colonial Secretary, we note, looks forward to a period of prosperity.

We are glad to learn that an Agreement as to the allocation of railway profits has recently been come to with the Canton Authorities, and that the relations between the two systems are most harmonious. We regard this position as indicative of one of the many circumstances where Canton and Hong Kong can work together for their mutual benefit. We welcome the new Manager of the Railway, and we already notice signs of his activity in the administration.

The Provincial Government of Kwang Tung has for some years been pursuing an active road programme, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken to extend our road system to Shum Chun, so as to join up with the projected Shum Chun-Canton Road (now in the course of construction), thereby in due course connecting the Colony with the Kwang Tung road system radiating from Canton, in addition to which, we should make arrangements for the building of a road from the British border for a distance of about 27 miles, in order to link up with the road running from Chen Mok Tou to Fochow via Welchow, Swatow, and Amoy, portions of which are already being used for traffic.

Here also is an instance where Canton and Hong Kong can work together, for their mutual benefit.

## School Children's Tickets

On page 72 of the Estimates, Item 23, footnote 12, provision is made for compensation to the Railway for school children's tickets. We shall be glad to know to what children these tickets are granted, and what qualifies them for such facilities.

## Assistant Shipping Master and Gunpowder Depot

We note that a new post of Assistant Shipping Master is being created, and we hope it will now be possible for the Marine Office to mark time, for a substantial period, in creating new positions.

We hear from time to time, that this Department is too exacting, and ships are avoiding this Port which would otherwise call here. The defalcations at the Government Gunpowder Depot at Green Island appear to us to show a complete want of supervision, and we hope the new arrangement will prove satisfactory.

## Dredging

The dredging of our harbour is a hardy annual, and the Honourable Mr. C. G. Mackie will again deal with this matter, but, whilst on this subject, we would draw Government's attention to the very serious silting up of the typhoon shelter at Causeway Bay.

## Aerial Mail and Air Services

As regards the Aerial Mail Service to and from this Colony, we regard this question as of great importance, and whilst we feel progress must have been made, we are almost entirely without knowledge as to the present position.

Any information which Your Excellency is able to impart to us, will be gratefully received.

We have noted in Appendix VI of the Estimates that \$520,297.69 is to be spent on a new hangar and seaplane slipway. It appears to us desirable that the Commercial Aviation should be separated from the Royal Air Force, which we presume is the intention.

We cannot leave this matter without stating that we have been led to believe that the surfacing of the Kai Tak Aerodrome is by no means satisfactory. We also hope that very careful consideration will be given to the location of prospective buildings on and in the vicinity of the Aerodrome.

On page 34 of the Estimates, Item 7, and footnote 4 we find reference to a roller purchased in 1934. We shall be glad to know whether it is expected that this roller will make the Aerodrome fit for landing, and taking off, without danger.

## Medical and Health Services

The Government has appointed a Committee to consider a scheme prepared by the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the purpose of dealing with certain aspects of our Municipal affairs. We await with interest the report of this Committee, and we hope the time may not be far distant when we shall have an opportunity of discussing both the scheme and the report.

We know that Government has under consideration a new Building Ordinance, and the general improvement of our health services, and we await with interest the introduction of these various legislative measures.

The several additional appointments to the Medical Department would seem indicative of the activity of the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services before the Estimates Committee, and we have noted with interest the increased work being performed in the New Territories. We are satisfied that the Lady Ho Tung Centre, at Fanling, cannot possibly be successful where it is situated, without a motor bus attached to it, and we see this is provided for on page 55 of the Estimates, Item 25.

Whilst dealing with the welfare work in the Colony, words of thanks should be expressed to the many charitable organisations who perform such splendid service, voluntarily, and without expectation of reward.

## Opium Addicts

On page 55 of the Estimates, Item 22, and footnote 6, we find special provision for treatment of opium addicts. We shall be glad to know where they are treated, and how many have availed themselves of the facilities in the past year.

## Superintendent of Mails

We should like details of the personal allowance of £50 per annum to the Superintendent of Mails, and the reasons therefor.

## Trade School

We are agreed that the Trade School should be proceeded with, and we should like to record our appreciation of the very generous spirit shown by the Building Contractors' Association in constructing the building at cost price. We are sure that an institution of this nature will be of considerable benefit to the Colony.

## Hire of Swimming Bath

On page 72 of the Estimates, footnote 5 we find reference to the hire of a swimming bath. We shall be glad to know which swimming bath is referred to, for whom it is hired, and details of the payment.

## Naval Volunteers and Volunteer Air Force

We have noted with interest the formation of the Naval Volunteers, and the Flying Section of the Hong Kong Volunteer Forces, both of which we find are well organised, and enthusiastically supported. The Honourable Mr. C. G. Mackie will deal with the flying subsidy.

## Land Sales

We have noted with regret the great falling off in land sales. The figures for documents registered, fees, and stamps, given in the Land Officer's Report for 1933, are causes for serious thought. For 1928, the land sales were £1,335,235.66, for 1930, \$2,864,897.03, for 1931 \$3,177,807.94, for 1932 \$1,370,658.40, for 1933 the approved estimate is \$1,200,000, and for 1934 the estimate is \$600,000. This is inevitable, having regard to the unhealthy land boom that has existed during the past few years, due largely to speculative finance, and idle funds. Land booms followed by slumps are not new conditions in this Colony but we have from time to time, drawn Government's attention to the fact that treating the proceeds of land sales as current revenue is not desirable, and must inevitably create difficulty. We have many empty houses and flats in the Colony today; this has happened in the past and will recur again.

We hope the Honourable Colonial Secretary is not too optimistic as to the realisation of his saleable land assets in the near future.

## Colonial Auditor's Report

In the Colonial Auditor's Report, Appendix A, paragraphs 23 to 28, there appears to be some difficulty as to Government accounting, which requires elucidation. We shall be glad to know what this difficulty is, and whether the procedure suggested has been adopted. There also seems from paragraphs 57 to 59 to be some difference of opinion as to the Government Store Accounts, and we should like details of it.

## Military Contribution

The Military Garrison of this Colony is paid for out of the Military Contribution made to the Home Government. In fact, if the cost of the Garrison is less than the Contribution, the Colony is entitled to a refund.

Substantial cuts in the pay of the Garrison have been made by the Home Government, and it is submitted, that a reduction equal to the amount of the cuts should at least be made in the Military Contribution of this Colony. We doubt if it was ever intended that the Military Contribution should be used as a form of Home Retrenchment.

We are glad to note that the profits amounting now to \$975,410 on certain exchange transactions, have, after twelve years, been released from the Military Contribution, and have been passed to this Colony's account. We congratulate Your Excellency on the satisfactory termination of this long outstanding question.

It is interesting to note that the annual expenditure on Defence, which the Colony makes, when compared with our total expenditure

(Continued on Page 6)

# LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1934

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At No. 16, SOMERSET ROAD, KOWLOON TONG

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1934

COMMENCING AT 5.15 P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM, DUDDELL STREET.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, THE 27TH SEPT., 1934.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1934

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At Their SALES ROOM, DUDDELL STREET.

5 Bags Sandlewood  
1 Case Felt Hats  
1 Sack Salt  
1 Bag Hardened Oil  
1 Case Sardines

and

A Quantity of Office and Household Furniture and Sundry Goods etc. etc.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

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Edward Road with garage.  
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Garage.  
4 Rooms, 85, Waterloo Road, with  
Garage.  
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With Naomi Judge, Raymond  
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A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

**WEDDING IN SHANGHAI**

McGregor—Brooke

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A wedding of considerable interest was solemnized yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., when Paymaster Lieutenant John Harvey McGregor, R.N., was married to Miss Audrey Pamela Brooke. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Robert McGregor, O.B.E., and Mrs. McGregor, of London, and the bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wynyard Brooke, of Shanghai, the bride's father being a partner in the well known architectural firm of Davies, Brooke, and Grant.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of heavy white mousseline de silk, designed by Lelong. The train fell in a graceful sweep from the skirt cut on princess lines, and the bodice was cut with a soft semi-cowl neckline and long tight fitting sleeves. Her veil was of plain tulle, held in place by a bandeau of orange blossom buds. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and cream autumn lilies.

The bride's sister, Miss Nancy Brooke, was bridesmaid and Mrs. L. W. Pettitt acted as matron of honour, both wearing salmon pink frocks of crepe marocain and halos of tiny pink flowers, and carrying sheaves of pink gladioli.

Mrs. Brooke, the bride's mother, wore a gown of hyacinth blue dull satin, made with a 'jabot front' and three-quarter length sleeves, and a picture hat in velvet to tone. She carried a bouquet of carnations and Michaelmas daisies. All the gowns were by Monique.

The duties of best man were performed by Mr. L. W. Pettitt and those of ushers by Messrs. J. S. Kenyon, D. Webb, C. J. H. Sprag-

**FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE**  
Diminishing In Volume

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Paris, Sept. 26.  
Practical experience with the clearing house process between France and Germany shows that the volume of trade tends to diminish considerably. The German export to France, according to the French statistics, declined from the monthly average from January to June this year by 200 million francs to 185 millions in July and 181 millions in August, while the French export to Germany which averaged from January to July 150 million francs reached 168 millions in August. So that instead of Germany averaging a surplus in export to France of five million francs from January to July inclusive, there was a deficit against Germany of 17 millions in August.

The total trade between the two countries declined from the monthly average of 350 million from January to June to 319 in August. This result is partly explained by the mentality of the French importer who refuses to trouble himself with complicated formalities. Under these circumstances the unpopularity both in France and in Germany of the clearing house process is not difficult to understand.—  
Transocean Kuo Min.

**ANTI-PROFITEERING DECREE**

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Berlin, Sept. 26.  
Further particulars about the decree forbidding the sale at excessive prices of imported foreign goods are now published and show how determined is the Reich Government to prevent any unjustifiable exploitation of profiteering in the present situation. Any person or firm intentionally or negligently trespassing against the new regulations, that is selling foreign goods at prices higher than on the markets of origin due to allowance having been made for import duty and freight, the usual profit, may be punished by imprisonment or by a fine to any amount the Minister of Economics may think fit or by both penalties together. The import supervision offices are authorized to inflict fines up to 10,000 marks for each offence. The Reich Economics Minister or his deputy may also order temporary or permanent closure of the offending firm.—  
Transocean Kuo Min.

gett, W. W. Woodhead and W. D. Pearson.

Before the entry of the bridal procession and as the wedding party was leaving the Cathedral a special chime was rung on the bells.

A reception was held after the wedding at the bride's home 27 Great Western Road and to-day Mr. and Mrs. McGregor are leaving for England. The bride's going-away ensemble consisting of a flowered crepe marocain frock, black and red on a white ground, and a red coat, with which is worn a red hat, and red accessories.

**FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT**  
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



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**"CHANGE OF HEART"**  
And with them are  
**JAMES DUNN**  
**GINGER ROGERS**

**ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

New Unit Formed In Canton

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, Sept. 27.  
For the first time, in military annals of Canton, an artillery brigade has been formed under the command of Brigadier-General Hieh Ying Pah, a staff officer of the First Group Army.

The new unit consists of three artillery battalions, which were recently trained by French military officers, who came to Canton to demonstrate the field guns on behalf of the French sellers. The Chinese military officers are usually trained in infantry work and do not know how to handle the three-pounders and field pieces.

Now courses in artillery are offered in the Yin Tong Military Academy. One battalion of artillery cadets make up a part of the new brigade. The French guns were manufactured after the Great War and proved to be of excellent service in small battles.

General Hsieh Ying Pah was formerly the chief-of-staff of the Fourth Army known as the "Iron-sides." He recently returned to Canton after attending military schools in France and Belgium where he took much interest in artillery and aerial defence. He was to be appointed commandant of air defence of Canton, but this work is now under the charge of the Canton Air Force.

The artillery brigade is but a beginning. More units will be formed as soon as the Military Academy turns out sufficient graduates to man the guns.

**Circus Staff**

"Circus Manager—Well, what's wrong now?"  
India Rubber Man—"Every time the strong man writes a letter he uses me to rub out the mistakes."

**SITUATION IN SPAIN**

Still Far From Settled

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Madrid, Sept. 26.  
That the internal situation of Spain is still far from settled is revealed by the incidents which took place recently between Madrid and Barcelona. Again and again the autonomous Catalan Government offer passive resistance to the Central Government in Madrid or disregard its decrees.

The Madrid Press on Wednesday reported a case in which the President of the Catalan Government refuses in writing to regard the instructions issued by the Spanish Premier. The Central Government had requested the Catalan Government a few days ago to respect the freedom of conscience and the inviolability of the judges in Catalonia who were put under moral and material pressure from the Catalan Minister of Justice in giving verdicts which were disapproved by the ruling Catalan Left Party, Esquerra. The Madrid Government was compelled to intervene and instructed the President of Catalonia who is at the same time the representative of the Central Government, to inform the chief judge of Barcelona that he should ignore the instructions of the Catalan Minister of Justice. The Catalan President answered the Spanish Premier, that he protested energetically against the expression "I order that" used by the Premier because that implies subordination of his person. Moreover, he declared he would not execute the Premier's order.—  
Transocean Kuo Min.

**AVIATION CONGRESS CONVENED**

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Berlin, Sept. 26.  
The ninth annual congress of the International Committee on private aviation was convened on Wednesday by the Reichminister of Justice in his house in Prussia. This committee now meets in Germany for the first time and the object of the meeting is to unify the law affecting private aviation in the interests of international air traffic.

This year's session will deal primarily with questions for the aid of planes in distress as well as the duty of an aircraft to come and help ships in distress at sea. Moreover, a law will be drafted about fixing the responsibility in cases of collisions in the air. Altogether experts from twenty-five States attended. On Thursday the delegates will visit Berlin's airport, Tempelhof field, and make a flight over the capital. On Friday they will be the guests of Goering, the Reichminister of aviation.—  
Transocean Kuo Min.

**THREE-YEAR PLAN**

Canton Progress

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, Sept. 27.  
Notwithstanding daily publicity by the official and unofficial newspapers and press associations, the progress of the Three-Year Plan is proceeding very slowly with meagre results. This is admitted in an official statement by General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, who drew up the plan and sponsors it.

The Three-Year Plan has been put into effect since January 1, 1933, and after one year and nine months, the achievements are not so rapid as expected. For this reason, General Chen Tsai Tong has issued an order to all county magistrates and mayors that they should speed up with the Plan.

General Chen draws special attention to relief work in the counties and medical services in the hospitals. Sick men should be treated with due care, and sanitary conditions of the people deserve consideration. Relief work is based on the teachings of Mencius, the Chinese saint. Miscellaneous and double taxation should be abolished, the official statement orders. Petty taxes amounting to \$4,800,000, a year were abolished in accordance with the provisions of the Three-Year Plan. The districts officials are advised not to lose the confidence of the people.

General Chen's instructions require officials to reform prison conditions. The goals must be kept in clean condition, and no prisoners are to be inhumanly treated. There should be no oppression of the convicts or extortion of money from them by the wardens. In general, he has asked his subordinates to be good officials.

The Three-Year Plan is to be completed on December 31, 1935. So far only several government-owned factories are established, miscellaneous taxes are abolished and replaced by new levies, and efforts are being made to stamp out incompetent and corrupt officials.

**LITVINOFF'S PROPOSAL SIDE-TRACKED**

Geneva, Sept. 27.  
A resolution put forward by M. Litvinoff, calling for a revision of the Disarmament Conference procedure or assumption of disarmament responsibility by the League Council, was side-tracked by the Assembly which merely took note of the resolution.—  
Reuter.

**AFGHANISTAN ENTERS THE LEAGUE**

Geneva, Sept. 27.  
The Assembly has unanimously admitted Afghanistan as a member of the League of Nations.—  
Reuter.

**TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA**

HONG KONG

**KING'S:—**  
"Such Women Are Dangerous"

**QUEEN'S:—**  
"Murder in the Private Car"

**CENTRAL:—**  
"Terror Trail"

**ORIENTAL:—**  
"Search For Beauty"

KOWLOON

**ALHAMBRA:—**  
"The World Changes"

**MAJESTIC:—**  
"Professional Sweetheart"

Coming

**KING'S:—**  
"Change Of Heart"

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LARRY DREW, CHABRE, IDA LUPINO, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, JAMES GLASON, ROSCOE KARN, TOBY WING  
A Paramount Picture

**TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME**

Broadcast by Z.B.W. on 355 Metres

**DAVENTRY PROGRAMME**

9.45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.  
10.15 p.m. The Regional Revellers, a concert party trifle presented by Mason and Armes, with Dorothy Summers, Mary Pollock, Nat Goulding, Jack Wilson, Hal Bryant and Mason and Armes.  
10.50 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra (leader, Frank Thomas), from a Cardiff studio.

11 p.m. A programme of gramophone records.

11.15 p.m. Experiences in Art, a talk by Mr. Sherriffs.

11.30 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, leader, A. Rossi, directed by Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 3.45 p.m.)

12.15 a.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

1 a.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.

1.20 a.m. Cabaret, a programme of gramophone records.

1.30-1.45 a.m. The Gershwin Quintet.

**BERLIN PROGRAMME**

1-2.15 p.m. European Programme.

1 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report.

1.03 p.m. Recorded Programme.

1.15 p.m. A relay of the Hong Kong Hotel Orchestra from the Hong Kong Hotel Grill Room, by courtesy of the Management.

1.30 p.m. Reuter Press Bulletin.

1.45 p.m. Close down.

4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.

7-10.40 p.m. European Programme.

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



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The wild romance of a radio star  
With **GINGER ROGERS**, **NORMAN FOSTER**, **ZASU PITTS**, **FRANK McHUGH**  
Also **Joan Lincoln**, **Gregory Irvine**, **Edgar Kennedy**, **Leslie Robinson**, **David L. Lipton**, **Directed by William S. Hart** from the story by **Mervyn Wallace**, **Major C. Cooper**, producer.

An RKO-RADIO Picture of course!

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE**

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW



**THE WORLD CHANGES**

**LAST TWO DAYS**  
**CHARLIE RUGGLES** Directed by Harry Beaumont  
**UNA MERKEL**  
Mary Carlisle Russell Hardie  
**MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR**  
Laughs top thrills in the grandest, goofiest entertainment ever devised to raise goose-pimples on your funny-bone!







## GOVERNMENT AND A POLICY OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE

(Continued from Page 6)

should, therefore, have the sympathetic ear of the Government.

Meantime, the amenities already available to the people of Hong Kong, especially in summer, will, I trust, not be diminished. I refer particularly to the bathing pavilions at North Point. I put forward a strong plea for their retention as long as possible. These pavilions are a great boon to the public which use them by the thousands every day in summer. It is not likely at present that industrial development will spread immediately in that direction, and the retention of the pavilions should therefore present no great difficulty to the Government and no disadvantage to the Colony, for the time being. In the meantime new sites should be sought, with accessibility and ease of transport kept in mind.

## The Present Situation

Now, I come to the policy of the Government in regard to the present economic situation, as I have deduced it from the Budget. There is no doubt that the Budget is a sincere and praiseworthy endeavour to adjust the needs of administration to prevailing conditions. The Government has been criticised from various, and sometimes even opposing, standpoints. One such criticism is that the Government has shown over-caution in not embarking upon new public works. I, too, think that the Government has erred on the side of caution—though for another reason. Your Excellency's decision not to impose fresh taxation "but to meet a rather considerable deficit out of the surplus balances is indicative of your solicitude not to take any action which might aggravate our present difficulties. But I trust, I may be pardoned for expressing the doubt whether the more avoidance of new taxation goes far enough in these admittedly bad times. My humble view is that what is required is some constructive and courageous action designed to restore confidence and, with it, at least some of our former prosperity. It seems to me that this is not a time for excessive adherence to extreme financial orthodoxy, and that the Government should hold out to the people a new hope by making possible a more confident atmosphere in trade, in industry and in commercial enterprise, by boldly reducing taxation. Merely to refrain from increasing taxation is uninspiring and, in effect, negative. It is like revealing to the patient the seriousness of his disorder, but holding out to him no hope of positive aid in his recovery.

## "Palliatives"

The depressed condition of the Colony's trade and industry is our chief and urgent concern. The Trade Commission is engaged in what we hope will be a fruitful inquiry into causes and remedies. Its existence, however, does not absolve us from the duty of taking some immediate action, where such action can be shown to be helpful or palliative. When palliatives seem possible, when measures suggest themselves which, though they may not constitute a permanent cure, would allay the violence of the malady, then, I say, these measures deserve the immediate and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

During the year I have submitted for the consideration of the Government several suggestions designed to help in the attainment of this object. In a memorandum dated the 7th March 1934, I pleaded strongly for a substantial reduction in the charges for excess water consumption. The action of the Government in granting a rebate of 15 per cent—though it is by no means an adequate allowance—is, in some measure, a contribution towards the restoration of public confidence, and as such is to be welcomed.

In another memorandum dated the 12th May, 1934, as a result of a more comprehensive inquiry conducted by some leading Chinese merchants into the possibilities of ameliorative measures, I submitted three further proposals. These proposals were—

- (1) That the Government should, as far as possible, grant extension of time for the fulfilment of building covenants;
- (2) That, in the case of Chinese tenement houses, assessments should be made for each floor, instead of for the whole house; and
- (3) That, as a temporary measure, the Assessment Tax otherwise known as Rates,

be reduced from 17 to 13 per cent.

In respect of the first of these three proposals—extension of Building Covenants—it is a matter for gratification that the Government has adopted the generous attitude of granting free extensions, with subsequent extensions at reduced rates, in cases of genuine hardship.

It is my understanding that the other two proposals have been referred to the Trade Commission for examination. I have the greatest confidence in the Commission, whose personnel is such as to encourage hopes that its labours will be productive. But while the measures advocated by me were intended, as I specifically stated in the memorandum, as palliatives, to be put in operation at once, the task of the Commission is much more far-reaching and must therefore take time to complete. My concern was to enquire into what could be done to alleviate the situation in the meanwhile, and not to explore the whole question of our trade depression. The proposals which were put forward in the memorandum made no claim to be ultimate solutions; their value lies rather in the claim, which may properly be made for them, that they would tend to check the downward movement of business generally, so that the conditions which have been daily becoming worse may not finally deteriorate to a stage at which recovery, even when the opportunity arises, will be most seriously retarded. In short, the measures which I have suggested are measures which, if they are to have any efficacy at all, should be adopted at the earliest possible moment.

## Assessment

Now, in regard to my second proposal—a change in the method of assessment—the system which is at present applied to Chinese-style tenement-houses is illogical and inequitable, as I shall show. This matter was dealt with by my honourable friend Mr. T. N. Chau and by myself at the meeting of this Council held on the 12th October, 1933. It may be useful to repeat here some of the reasons adduced by the Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau in favour of the change. The present system is economically unsound, for it has the tendency of compelling landlords to close the whole house when there are two or more floors vacant, in order to enable them to obtain a refund of Rates. This may have the effect of spreading the population, but in these days of extreme economic depression, the sight of entirely empty houses dotting all over the Town, does not conduce to a restoration of confidence so essential to recovery. Further, the revenue may not suffer substantially by the change, since many of the houses now entirely vacant will be at least partially occupied, and Rates will be payable in respect of such partial occupation.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Breen, in objecting to the proposals at the time, said that to assess floors separately, as proposed by us, would treble the work of the revenue collection branch of the Treasury, and more than treble the work of the Assessor's Office, as the extra supervision would be increased disproportionately. Mr. Breen went on to say that to assess each floor separately, and consequently to refund as vacancies occur, would merely encourage landlords to remove the occupants of a partially occupied floor and crowd the remaining ones.

I do not think that to change the system would necessitate the heavy augmentation to staff feared by the Treasury; but even if it would, I submit that it should not stand in the way of the change. It is important to bear in mind that the system I advocate has already been applied in the case of what are called "European-style houses." Why should there be this inconsistency as between European-style and Chinese-style houses? If it be no more than justice in the case of the former that each floor should be assessed separately, it follows that the denial of this concession to the latter must mean injustice, and cannot be defended on any valid principle.

## An Illustration

Moreover, the present method of assessment of Chinese-style houses must, in its results, be an added factor in the present depression. The effect it may produce can be simply illustrated. Take a three-story Chinese house. Each floor may be let for a monthly rent of \$30. The owner may very commonly occupy one floor himself, and be dependent for his livelihood on the rents received from

the remaining floors, subject, of course, to payment out of such rents for Crown Rent, Rates, Insurance, and repairs. If one of the floors is vacant, he receives in rent only \$30 a month, but has to pay 17 per cent on the combined rental of the whole tenement, namely, 150. Add to this charge the other disbursements mentioned, and it is clear that his income may be reduced to a starvation point. I know of a case in which two floors became vacant, and the third was occupied by the owner himself. If a mortgage also exists, as it does in many cases in these hard times, the position is still worse, and the owner may be forced by the mortgagee to sell out at a ruinous price.

To give another illustration. A common type of such three-story tenement-houses is one in which the ground floor is used as a shop. In this case the rents, when all parts are occupied, may be \$100 for the ground floor, and \$40 for each of the upper floors. If through slackness of trade, a condition too common to-day, the ground floor is unoccupied, the whole tenement system of assessment is a proportionately heavier burden upon the owner, and correspondingly more disastrous in its results upon livelihood.

I believe, therefore, that the assessment of Chinese tenement-houses by floors, is a measure which would ameliorate the situation by lifting part of the burden now resting upon a large section of the people, and by restoring in some degree the purchasing power on which business activity so largely depends. The concession in my view, would not increase the risk of overcrowding. There would be no inducement towards overcrowding of floors any more than there is with the present system towards overcrowding of houses. At any rate, the matter can easily be regulated by law.

It is computed that the suggestion, if adopted, would involve a loss in revenue of about \$600,000. This figure has been arrived at in this way: The vacant floors of Chinese tenement-houses are estimated to represent roughly 10 per cent. of all the rate-paying buildings in the Colony. According to the report of the Assessor for 1933-34, the total valuation of the Colony is \$38,941,273. Calculated on the above basis of 10 per cent., the decrease in the total valuation is \$3,894,127, and the consequential loss to revenue, being 17 per cent on the latter figure, is about \$660,000. I shall later on offer suggestions for meeting this additional deficit.

## Reduction in Taxes Wanted

In regard to my third and most important recommendation—a reduction in Assessed Taxes by 4 per cent—I may remind Your Excellency that when this percentage was added in 1930, strong protests were raised by the Chinese community. At a meeting of this Council held on the 20th October, 1930, when the Budget for the ensuing year was under consideration, I stated that the proposed increase had caused great concern among the Chinese, and that representations had been made to the Chinese members of the Legislative Council by public bodies as well as by individuals urging that the rate should remain at 13 per cent. I also said that the opinion had been expressed that in view of the bad times, when cost of living was very high and the volume of trade abnormally low, any increase in the Rates would have an immediate reaction on the prosperity of the Colony. Whether or not the subsequent further fall in trade has been in part accentuated by the increase in the tax, it is, of course, impossible to prove either way. It is at least probable that this heavier tax-burden has added to the effects of the present depression.

But whatever the cause or causes, the economic conditions of the Colony have become decidedly worse since the increase in the Assessed Taxes was made in 1930.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary has spoken of the difficulty, which the Treasury has experienced during the present slump, in the collection of Rates. He further pointed out the increased administrative work entailed, leading to increased staff and, therefore, greater cost of administration. I trust I may not be accused of giving countenance to delay in payment of taxes, if I say that this difficulty arose of because property-owners do not like to pay promptly as in better times; but because they are not in a position to do so. Increased difficulty in the collection of a tax is evidence that the tax is being levied at a rate which is unduly high and should therefore be lowered.

## Not Lightly Taxed

I have heard it said, time and again, that Hong Kong is lightly taxed in comparison with other places. I do not agree with this view. In the special conditions of Hong Kong, with a large migratory population, a comparison of tax-burdens per head is no guide to policy. A maintenance of tax-burdens beyond the amount expedient in view of our peculiar conditions, would mean, in Hong Kong's case, a loss of population and an ultimate loss of revenue.

It seems to me that the time has now come, if it is not already overdue, when a strong stimulus to a revival of confidence and prosperity is needed, and that such a stimulus could best be provided by the reduction I now propose.

It may be considered by some that a lowering of the Assessment Tax would benefit only an interested section of the public. I dissent from this view which, no doubt, is based on a wrong conception of what the Assessment Tax means in the public finance of the Colony. This tax is the chief mode of direct taxation for Hong Kong, and must be recognised as such. It provides the main contribution to administrative costs from the income of the community. Its incidence is not to be considered as determined by the visible process of its collection. Like the Income Tax in Great Britain, it is the principal medium whereby taxation is adjusted to governmental needs. When considerable increase of revenue is required, the normal method is to raise it; when a remission of the burden of taxation is called for in the interests of the community, the lowering of this tax is the natural medium of relief.

## Psychological Factor

There may exist in some quarters a doubt that a reduction of the Assessment Tax by 4 per cent would have material influence on our economic situation, in view of the disparity between this comparatively small percentage and the very large percentage of fall which has taken place in property values. But a mathematical comparison of percentages is here no true criterion. Psychological factors, induced by uncertainty and the absence of ameliorative action, will drive values down far below the level justified by the true economic situation. People simply will not buy at whatever attractive a price—not because the property offered is not worth the price, but because they are so uncertain about the future. A moderate stimulus, removing or allaying this feeling of uncertainty, will do much more to restore value than a mere mathematical computation would lead us to anticipate. No one would argue that the effect of lowering the British Income Tax by experience could be reckoned as stimulating trade and industry just to the extent of 2 per cent. The effect, largely acting through psychological forces, has been far greater, as we all know.

But even the financial effect of a 4 per cent. reduction on the economic life of the community would be very considerable. Taking the total rateable value at \$38,941,000, the reduction would mean that the property owners' burden is lightened by about \$1,550,000. This figure represents a 4 per cent. yield on a total of \$38,941,000. In other words, there would be a capital appreciation of real estate values in the Colony to the extent of \$3,894,000.

On the same computation, the estimated decrease of \$660,000 in Rates from the change in the method of assessment would mean an appreciation in real estate values of over \$10,000,000.

Thus if the second and third suggestions made in my second memorandum were adopted, property values in the Colony would be appreciably increased by the enormous figure of \$35,000,000, and the repercussion on the economic situation could not but be considerable.

## An Effective Means

On the other hand, the adoption of the two proposals would mean a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of about \$2,200,000. This sum is made up of \$1,550,000 (being 4% of \$38,941,000), and \$660,000 (being estimated loss entailed by the new method of assessment). This is admittedly a considerable sum, and would further greatly widen the gap between estimated revenue and expenditure. Nevertheless, I urge my suggestions on the Government without hesitation and with full sense of my responsibility for it. It is my firm conviction that if these adoption will be found an effective means of improving the present situation.

One of the chief indices of the depth of the economic depression is found in the property values which have fallen to an enormous extent. Fall in such values is not an effect merely, but is also a further predisposing cause of depression, owing to the dependence of every line of business upon every other line. Any measure, therefore, which is calculated to check further depression in the property market, if not to stimulate it to new activity, is a measure which will distribute its beneficial effect throughout business as a whole.

The share market is in an unduly depressed condition owing to the normal effect of bad times in which many are compelled to sell their holdings in order to raise money for the purpose of carrying on their business or of reducing or paying off mortgages when forced to do so. This condition is further accentuated by speculative influences. A favourable reaction in the property market would help to remove certain of the factors depressing the share market, particularly in relation to shares of real estate companies. This would further help in restoring confidence in the established industries of the Colony. Experience shows that there is always a correlation of movement between property values and stocks values in this Colony, though the two movements may not synchronise.

## Shop Keeper's Remedy

Rent charges form a considerable proportion of the costs of many of our small businesses. A small reduction in this item of his costs may mean all the difference to a small tradesman when he is hesitating whether it is worth while to carry on. Property-owners who at present find it difficult, if not impossible, to make concessions of this kind, would be enabled to do so, with a lighter Assessment Tax burden, and would find it in their interest to pass on part of the relief obtained. The rate of mortality among small businesses, involving in the mass a serious loss to the Colony, would thus be checked.

With the return of confidence and hope created by Governmental action premising such a substantial measure of relief, with the assurance that Government was not adopting the laissez-faire policy of leaving recovery to find its own way, hoarded money would come out; property would once more change hands; credit would expand as confidence expands; existing business undertakings would be maintained; and so an all-round improvement may be expected. The structure of the present-day economic system is such that its various parts are interdependent; a favourable movement in any one quarter being generally reflected in similar movements in other quarters, so that the ameliorating becomes cumulative.

Now, how is the loss in revenue to be made up, if the two proposals were carried into effect? Happily, this is not a case in which an unbalanced Budget entails an increase in public indebtedness. The increased deficit could, and should, I submit, be met out of the Colony's surplus balances. The surplus of the Colony, it is true, is already being substantially drawn upon to balance the Budget for 1935; but that very fact makes it clear that the Government is not averse to an encroachment on its reserves to enable it to balance a Budget in difficult times. If, as I have endeavoured to show, the suggested remission is expected to act as a stimulus to the Colony's business and economic outlook, then the policy of drawing on our surplus to meet this particular deficit would be all the more justifiable, since it would be done for the purpose of pursuing, not a merely negative policy, but a positively remedial course of action.

## "The Rainy Day"

This further depletion of the Colony's surplus balances would not be serious as necessarily to deter Government from adopting the course which I have urged. Some years ago it was officially announced that a reserve of about \$10,000,000 was considered advisable by both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies as provision for a rainy day, so to speak. But even if what I have advocated meant a reduction of this surplus for a time well below this figure, it would still be, in my view, a proper use of the reserve. It is idle to set aside reserves for a "rainy day" and then to deny that term in such a way that not even the most disastrous economic depression in our history could be so called. The Colony has had its ups and downs, but never has it passed through a period of such a depression as

(Continued on Page 10)

## Every BRIDE NEEDS CRYSTAL GLASS



Hand Cut Crystal holds an irresistible appeal for her.

That's why you couldn't buy any other Wedding Gift that would please her more.

Be sure to see our extensive display consisting of

Salad Bowls — Whisky Decanters

Sweet Dishes — Sugar Bowls

Flower Baskets — Jugs

Sandwich Plates

Vases

etc., etc.

— Glass Ware Dept. —

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

Phone 28151.

Six Lines

## Always the Best Dance Records Columbia RECORDS

- OB748—Good Night Lovely Little Lady... *Debby Somers*  
 OB749—Melody in Spring... *Four Bright Sparks*  
 OB714—Sing A Little Low Down Tune... *George Olsen, Orch.*  
 OB722—Conversation Piece... *B.B.C. Dance Orch.*  
 OB724—Wagon Wheels... *" "*  
 MR1295—Cafe in Vienna... *Seymour's Band*  
 MR1222—Unless Waltz... *Merrins Commanders*

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.  
 Ice House Street. Tel. 21512.

## A UNANIMOUS VERDICT

THAT THE GLOUCESTER IS SUPREME

GLOUCESTER BUILDING RESIDENTIAL

P. I. NEWMAN

Manager

Telephone 28123

## HUNG CHEONG

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

66, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 37108



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATES OF  
JORGES BRUNO  
CHARLES WILLIAM FILDES  
ROOKER  
JOSEPH L. KNOPP  
FRIDY OF MANGSCHOU  
BENEDICTO MARCHISIO AND  
RICHARD JOSEPH TYLER  
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Court has by virtue of  
section 58 of the Probates Ordinance  
1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order  
limiting the time for sending in claims  
or against the above estates to the  
27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1934.

Creditors and claimants are hereby  
required to send their claims to the  
undersigned by the above date.  
Dated this 27th Day of September,  
1934.

E. P. H. LANG,  
Official Administrator.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG REEL CLUB.

THE Weekly practice will be  
held at HELENA MAY  
INSTITUTE on TUESDAY, 2nd  
October instead of MONDAY, 1st  
October, at 5.30 P.M.

D. L. PROPHET,  
Hon. Secretary.

HONG KONG ST.  
ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING of the above So-  
ciety will be held in the Board Room,  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,  
Ltd., on Friday, 28th September,  
1934, at 5.45 p.m., for the purposes  
of receiving the Annual Report and  
Statement of Accounts for the year  
ended 31st August, 1934 and of  
electing office-bearers for the ensu-  
ing year, etc.

E. M. BRYDEN,  
D. S. ROBB,  
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IT is alleged that sometime be-  
tween 9 and 10 A.M. on the  
morning of September 22nd, 1934, a  
small Chinese boy of 9 years of age  
dressed in dirty white clothing, no  
shoes or socks, was assaulted outside  
the Alexandra Building by an Indian  
Police or watchman.

Any member of the public who  
actually witnessed the assault is  
requested to communicate by tele-  
phone or in person with the As-  
sistant Superintendent of Police, Hong  
Kong (Telephone No. 39 Extension  
No. 4) any time between 9 A.M. and  
5 P.M. as early as possible.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN  
SANDALWOOD

GOVERNMENT SALE BY  
TENDER AT KOEPANG, TIMOR,  
D.E.I.  
ON WEDNESDAY,  
OCTOBER 31st, 1934,  
at 10 A.M.

of 700 (seven hundred) piculs of  
Sandalwood in five lots of different  
qualities as per samples.

For particulars and opportunity to  
inspect samples please apply person-  
ally or by letter in duplicate to the  
Netherlands Consulate General,  
Hong Kong (Asiatic Building, 6th  
Floor, Queen's Road, Central).

THE HONGKONG & YAU MATI  
FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.  
(LOST)

APPLICATION has been made  
to this Company to issue to  
HO TSE TAT of No. 9, Gough  
Street, Hong Kong, a Duplicate  
Certificate for 58 Ordinary Shares in  
this Company, numbered 18844 to  
18878 and 58727 to 58734 inclusive  
upon statement that the original  
certificates No. 1412 and 6342 dated  
the 26th May, 1931 and 1st January,  
1933, have been lost or mislaid.  
Notice is hereby given that, if within  
thirty days from the date hereof no  
claim or representation in respect of  
such original certificates is made to  
the Company, the Company will then  
proceed to deal with such application.

THE HONGKONG & YAU MATI  
FERRY CO., LTD.  
Hong Kong, 28th September, 1934.

Editorial and Business Office: 11  
Ice House Street. Tel. 20301  
Night Editor (Wanchai Office):  
Tel. 24511.  
London Office: 53, Fleet Street.  
R.O.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934.

## COME TO HONG KONG

"Another very important matter  
which I have in mind is the tourist  
trade of Hong Kong and I would  
invite the earnest attention of the  
Government to this," said the Hon.  
Mr. Gordon Mackie in the course  
of his speech at the Budget Debate  
yesterday. The speaker went on to  
say that "nearly every country in  
the world with any attractions at  
all is actively engaged in drawing  
the attention of the holiday makers  
and others to its excellence as a  
pleasure resort." It is gratifying  
to see that our efforts to place  
Hong Kong more prominently on  
the map as a natural winter resort  
has at least had the attention of  
one of the Colony's leading re-  
sidents and a leader in the ship-  
ping trade for we feel that the  
shipping trade can play a very  
important part in attracting more  
people to come to Hong Kong for  
their holidays. The Hon. Mr. Kote-  
wall also made reference to the  
matter in his speech.

We have said so on many  
occasions that from November to  
March the weather in Hong Kong  
is extremely pleasant and we make  
no apology for the repetition.  
Hong Kong's natural attractions  
are considerable and every one  
who has been here on a visit, how-  
ever short, has had a word of  
praise for the beauty of the "rural  
districts" such as Repulse Bay,  
Shek-O, Stanley and the New  
Territories while some have even  
gone so far as to say that Repulse  
Bay comes out best when compared  
to the Riviera. Hong Kong has  
never been given the advertisement  
that is hers by right. Beyond an  
isolated article or two on its  
beautiful harbour, the sunset  
sceneries and the delightful drive  
round the Island there has not  
been anything done to bring Hong  
Kong to the notice of the  
thousands of people who are  
planning their holidays every year.  
It would be well for the Govern-  
ment to give the matter their  
attention for, as we have stressed  
time and again, a bigger tourist  
trade must inevitably mean a  
bigger revenue for the Colony.

So far as beauty spots are con-  
cerned, Hong Kong has much to  
offer and it would be no exaggera-  
tion to say that some of the sights  
obtainable here cannot be found  
anywhere else in the world. So  
far so good. What of artificial  
amusements then? It is here that  
the Colony is badly handicapped  
and in this connection the Hon.  
Mr. Gordon Mackie says that "I  
have heard the accusation that  
Hong Kong has 'grandmotherly  
regulations' which damp the  
exuberance of spirit concomitant  
with holiday making. Unless a  
rather heavy fee is paid, no ordi-  
nary and innocuous place of  
amusement can keep open its doors  
after midnight, and this alone may  
be held to cramp private enterprise  
in providing additional innocuous  
amusements for the delectation of  
visitors." We quite agree with the  
speaker when he goes on to say  
that "an abolition of irksome re-  
strictions on any outlet for popular  
but innocent amusement" will  
result in private enterprises doing  
their utmost to increase the  
popularity of Hong Kong as a  
winter resort. It is perhaps un-  
necessary to stress that a large  
number of people would spend  
their holidays in Hong Kong were  
they sure of being able to have  
what is commonly known amongst  
holiday makers as a "good time,"  
and in passing it is to be greatly  
regretted that no provisions what-  
ever have been made for commer-  
cial aviation for the expansion of  
this most modern means of trans-  
port is very vital in that it lessens  
distance in terms of time.

There has been a suggestion that  
any relaxation of the present re-  
gulations would be abused, but one  
rather doubts that when it is  
realised that we have so many first  
class organisations, the Hong Kong  
& Shanghai Hotels, for instance,  
who could be depended upon to  
cater for the needs of holiday-  
makers. Quite apart from that,  
however, we have a fairly large and  
extremely capable police force, but  
here again there is no reason to

SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT

## TIBETAN LEADERS' PLEDGE

General Huang Stresses  
Tibet's Needs

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27.  
Since the demise of the Dalai  
Lama, temporal Tibet ruler, there  
has been a cessation of Tibet-  
Hsiang hostilities, and the Pan-  
chen Lama, the spiritual head's  
loyalty towards China considerably  
strengthens relations between the  
Tibet leaders and the National  
Government.

The special envoy, General  
Huang Mu Sung, who was paying  
respects to the deceased Dalai  
Lama and attended his succes-  
sor's installation ceremonies on  
the morning of September 21,  
the telegraphs from Lhasa that the  
Tibetan political, educational, and  
religious leaders enthusiastically  
welcome him and unanimously  
express support for the National  
Government.

General Huang further tele-  
graphs that the Tibetan leaders  
approve of his recommendations  
for the promotion of postal facil-  
ties between Hsiang and Tibet  
and also the construction of Hsiang-  
Kang highways. He stresses the  
importance of communications  
development between Hsiang  
and Tibet in view of the cessa-  
tion of hostilities. The highways  
recommended are firstly between  
Yachow and Hsiang, thus link-  
ing up West Szechuen and East  
Hsiang, a distance of 177 miles;  
secondly between Kanchung and  
Paan in Patang 415 miles; third-

ly between Paan and Tehyung  
Tal, 267 miles; fourthly between  
Paan and the Chinkia border, 267  
miles; and lastly, between Kang-  
ting and Changtu in Champo,  
300 miles.

General Huang later telegraphs  
that the entire authorities of  
Tibet and Hsiang as well as the  
peoples of both places eagerly de-  
sire firstly an early settlement of  
the boundary dispute, secondly  
the strengthening of the Hsiang-  
Tibetan relations, thirdly consoli-  
dating the Hsiang authorities' fi-  
nancial position in order to facili-  
tate its elevation to provincial  
status, fourthly mineral resources  
exploitation and waste land re-  
clamation, fifthly postal and tele-  
graphic services development,  
sixthly the promotion of cultural  
enterprises, and lastly the restora-  
tion of Hsiang-Tibetan com-  
munications.

The above points have been re-  
ferred for joint consideration of  
the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs  
Committee, the Education and  
Communications Ministries and  
the General Staff Department.

The Communications Ministry  
has decided to erect a powerful  
radio station in Lhasa to main-  
tain closer contact with the bor-  
der territory and has sent all the  
necessary installation materials  
and equipment.

China United Press.

CONTRIBUTION  
TO LEAGUEAction on China's  
Request

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily  
Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27.  
Regarding the request of the  
Chinese delegation to the League  
of Nations that China's contribu-  
tion towards the maintenance of  
the League should be reduced, the  
League Assembly has decided to  
forward the said request to the  
Commission for the Division of  
Expenses and Arrears Committee  
for consideration, according to a  
report from Geneva.

The report on the matter is to  
be submitted to the next sixteenth  
League Assembly by the above-  
mentioned Committee.

China United Press

AIRWAY COURSE  
CHANGEPeiping-Lanchow  
Route

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily  
Press" Copyright.)

Shanghai, Sept. 27.  
The Eurasia Company has de-  
cided to change the course of the  
Peiping-Lanchow airway in order  
to encourage the development of  
northwest aerial communications.

As from the middle of October  
the Corporation's airplane will fly  
from Peiping direct to Taotai, the  
terminus of the Peiping-Sui-  
yuan Railway en route from Ning-  
hsia to Langchow instead of Tai-  
yuan.

The Eurasia Company are ex-  
pediting negotiations with the  
Sinkiang authorities, aiming at a  
China-Germany air connection in  
view of Sinkiang's probable aban-  
donment of an independent pro-  
vincial air service.

China United Press

## TO READERS

Attention is drawn to the  
new cable service (China  
United Press) which is given in  
this issue and which will be a  
regular feature from to-day.

RESEARCHES IN  
SCIENCEInstitute Moves To  
New Building

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily  
Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27.  
The Institute of History and  
Philology under the Academia  
Sinica moved to a new building in  
Peichih here from Shanghai. The  
Institute will begin functioning in  
the new building from October 1.  
In order to pursue anthropological  
researches in the frontier pro-  
vinces the Institute is despatching  
Messrs. Lin Yen Sheng, Tao Yun  
Kul, Chao Chih Cheng, and Yung  
Shih Geng, technical experts, to  
Yunnan. They will proceed to the  
frontier province on October 5  
through Annam in French Indo-  
China.

China United Press

DEPORTATION  
OF CHINESEAnother Protest To  
Japan

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily  
Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 25.  
A delayed report states that  
another protest against the de-  
portation of Chinese nationals  
from Japan has been forwarded to  
the Japanese Foreign Office by the  
Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
The protest states that the depor-  
tation of Chinese nationals is  
contrary to the League of Nations  
Convention on the Rights of Na-  
tionals in Foreign Countries.

STRAIGHT FROM THE  
SHOULDER

(BY "NO QUARTER")

This week, in spite of the fact that I have taken most of my  
meals off the mantelpiece, I have been imbued with the spirit of  
Autumn's pageantry. The russet echo of the leaves, the cold im-  
personality of the harvest moon:—

OFFICE BOY. Hey! You can't put that sort of stuff in here! This  
is a newspaper, not a repository for out-of-work  
poets.

MYSELF. How do you know, oaf? How do you know the  
tailor isn't arched for some Kai Tak Keats to  
raise his curly head.

OFFICE BOY. Listen, old boy! I've had my doubts about you for  
some time. You know what a mess you got us into  
last week.

MYSELF. I'll listen to no more, hogwash. If I say its Autumn,  
Autumn it is.

Mesdames! Messieurs! I crave your patience.

For I am about to burst into verse.  
(A loud flourish of Sackbuts Psalteries, Siamese nose-flutes,  
and kettle-drums).

## SPASM I.

## A Parable

Now this is a tale  
Of a beautiful male  
And a girl who was healthy and  
hearty.  
She hunted and shot  
And played hockey a lot,  
While he played the flute and  
ecarte.

She called herself Alice  
De Havilland Chalys  
Her clothes were a technical pain  
No Hengist could be  
Any horser than she  
From her toes to the tip of her  
mape.

He had his abode  
In a flat in King's Road.  
His name was Sacherevell Cleaver.  
He spoke a nice piece  
On the works of Matisse  
And sported a lovely gold beaver.

They met at a dance  
Fell in love at a glance  
And inspired with his usual  
effrontery  
The very next day  
He went down to stay  
At her father's estate in the  
country.

That night he appeared  
Complete with his beard  
In a green and maroon  
velvet jacket.  
And smoked a most brut-  
ally smelly cheroot  
From a brutally three-  
penny packet.

The Lady meanwhile  
Sat back with a smile  
As she noted her lover's  
unease  
And covered his ra-  
ther bad bog with cigar  
By saying "Oh won't you  
smoke, please."

He gave a cold shake  
Of his head to Gold Flake  
And scorned the mild  
fragrance of Barney.  
With exquisite grace  
From a platinum case  
He extracted a Balkan  
Sobranie.

As her father imbibed  
He succinctly described  
His unmitigated abhor-  
rence  
Of artists and Reds  
Dirty jokes about beds  
And the works of that cat  
D. H. Lawrence.

He sniffed through his  
glass  
"Young man, you're an  
ass  
A nitwit, a goof and a wart  
But although you're so wet  
There is hope for you yet  
If you pay more attention  
to sport."

Miss Ethel Mannin tells you to be culturally right,  
So don't go out with lowbrow Naval Officers at night.  
Remember that your Bach is never worse than Conrad Veidt  
And you may be a bright Girl yet.

## 3rd AND LAST SPASM

## TAIL PIECE

## WIGS ON THE GREEN.

Some juveniles, whose ignorance is crass,  
Delight in saying that the Law's an Ass.  
But please remember, friends, when playing tricks:  
An Ass is like a Mule: it sometimes kicks.

The next day he hunted  
The next day he shot.  
Next day he related with  
pride  
Of how at the third he  
Missed getting a birdie  
And only the girl knew he  
led.

By why drag it on  
Sacherevell goes  
From covert to butt to the  
green.  
While Alice his wife  
Now models from life  
In very pale black plastis-  
cine.

## ENVOI

Why point a moral, why  
adorn a tale  
Why concentrate on either  
Art or Game,  
Place Poet or the Poscher  
past the Pale.  
Fiddlers and foxhunters  
are all much the same.

The next spasm is an extract  
from a musical comedy, fortunately  
unfinished, by Herr Gotten Himmel.  
It is a song intended to commemo-  
rate the astoundingly high level of  
intellectual brilliance among the  
young women of Hong Kong that  
has arisen of recent months

## 2nd SPASM

## The Bright Girl

VERSE. In this age where ideals  
are naught,  
Where the lively intelli-  
gence thickens  
Where publishers' sales  
about sport  
Can rival the Bible or  
Dickens,  
I turn in my bed as I  
think overnight  
Of our fathers' prosocial  
strictures,  
And look with a smug and  
disgusting delight  
On the swing of the  
young  
From Garbo to Jung,  
And their turning to  
Froust from the Pic-  
tures

CHORUS (to be sung to the tune  
of "Black bottoms amid  
the Gold")

The dollar is inflated — now  
And we must get educated —  
how?  
The younger set delight in being  
kissed  
To the strains of Lieberstrum  
(by Mr. Liszt)  
We've got to know of J.B.  
Priestley.  
Our lack of knowledge may be  
Beastly.

And even older girls are over-  
joyed  
At reading books of expurgated  
Freud.  
So Come Now!  
Take your bowl!  
All you little oddments who are  
"really learning" how!

## TYPHOON WARNING

The following telegram was  
received by the American Con-  
sulate from Manila yesterday:  
timed 3.45 p.m.

Typhoon in about 132 degrees  
Long. E. and 11 degrees Lat.  
N., moving west-north-west.



## MOTOR BOAT TRAGEDY IN IRELAND

### Major Kerr-Pearse Among Four Drowned

London, Sept. 27. Four men including Major B. A. Kerr-Pearse were drowned today. His daughter, Miss Kerr-Pearse, and the Honourable Ernest Guinness, brother of Lord Iveagh, and another were saved when a motor boat from the yacht belonging to the Honourable Ernest Guinness was swamped in a storm at Killary Bay, County Galway.

Major Beauchamp Albert Thomas Kerr-Pearse, C.M.G., M.V.O., who was born in 1871, was late of the Rifle Brigade. He was a son of the late Rev. B. Kerr-Pearse, formerly of Bats Park, Taunton, Somerset, and

Geraldine Henrietta, daughter of the late Richard Samuel Guinness, Barrister-at-Law and sometime M.P. of Despsell, County Dublin. After passing through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Major Kerr-Pearse joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) in 1892. He retired in 1904. He was Extra A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Australia, 1905-7; Private Secretary to the Governor of Western Australia, 1909-12; to the Governor-General of Australia, 1915-16. He was also Private Secretary to the Governor of Western Australia and Extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras at the Delhi Durbar, 1911.

## CONVICTION OF KAYE DON

### Appeal Before Two Judges

London, Sept. 27. Sixteen grounds alleging misdirection and verdict against the weight of evidence were lodged on behalf of Kaye Don, whose appeal against his conviction, mentioned on July 16, was opened in the Appeal Court, Douglas, Isle of Man, before two Judges.

Kaye Don's counsel pointed out that the appeal was against both the verdict and the sentence.

Hearing was adjourned until to-morrow, bail being continued.

Kaye Don was found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of his mechanic, Francis Taylor, who succumbed to his injuries when the car which the famous motorist was driving collided with a taxi, ran into a hedge and overturned.

## WELSH COAL DISPUTE

### Conference In London

London, Sept. 27. Conferences are proceeding in London to decide the issue of peace or war in the South Wales coalfield dispute.

Mr. Ernest Brown, Secretary of Mines, who owing to the crisis had cancelled his visit to Clydebank for the launching of the liner Queen Mary, sees first

## OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN

### America Accepts Invitation

(Special to "Hong Kong Daily Press")  
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1934. Received, September 27, 7:30 p.m.)

Berlin, Sept. 27. News that the United States have formally accepted Germany's invitation to the Berlin Olympic games in 1936, is causing the keenest satisfaction in sporting circles here.

President Dewey of the German Olympic organizing committee immediately cabled to the chairman of the American Olympic committee his delight at the acceptance, adding that "Germany would receive with open arms the eminent American athletes."

## SILVER MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
London, Sept. 27. London Silver prices to-day were up 1/16, as follows:

	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Spot	22-5/16	22-3/8
Forward	22-3/8	22-7/16

London on New York cross rate at 2:00 p.m. to-day was 4.98-1/16 compared with 4.97-1/4 at closing yesterday.

the miners and leaders and then the owners in order to "discuss a suggestion to overcome the obstacles preventing a settlement."

## NEW YORK STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

### AMERICAN ORIENTAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND S. E. LEVY & CO.

The following mid-day prices were received on Saturday from New York by The American Oriental Finance Corporation and Messrs. S. Levy & Co.

COMMODITIES		Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Sterling, N.Y.-London	496 1/2	496 1/2	498
Cotton: December	12.58	12.57	12.57
Cotton: March	12.71	12.71	12.71
Silk: December	114	114	114 1/2
Rubber: December	15.25	15.10	15.10
Rubber: March	15.65	15.50	15.53
Wheat: December	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wheat: May	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Corn: December	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Corn: May	79 1/2	79 1/2	80
Winnipeg Wheat: May	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
STOCKS		Sept. 26	Sept. 27
American Smelting	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Auburn	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Du Pont	90 1/2	90 1/2	91
El. Bond and Share	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
General Motors	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Loew's Inc.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
McIntyre Forcu.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Montgomery W.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat. Distillers	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N.Y. Central	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Standard Oil Co. of N.J.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Un. Aircraft	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
U.S. Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2

11 o'clock no quotations received

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN HONG KONG

(Continued from Page 12)

hitherto to make provision. Vocational instruction is an important desideratum but the present premises are not large enough for what is required. The Building Contractors Association have generously come forward and offered to construct a new building at cost price thus appreciably reducing the expenditure to be faced by Government. With this generous offer before it and having regard to the essential nature of the work to be carried out, Government has considered it necessary to proceed at once with the scheme.

The Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Force which was instituted nearly a year ago has so far proved a success and some increase has been allowed in the estimates for the Force. The Admiralty who are anxious to see this movement develop on right lines, has allotted a sloop as a Headquarters Ship for a year in the first instance.

### The University

Under the heading of Miscellaneous, Honourable Members will see that the Government has again provided a sum of \$350,000 as a grant to the University. This grant is subject to consideration annually. There might possibly have been some argument for reducing it in view of the University's financial position but the finances of the University are far from satisfactory and many urgent needs of the University remain unfulfilled. I am glad that it has been possible to carry out a few necessary extensions but there appears little prospect of the University being able in the near future to institute a Chair of Public Health. The absence of this I cannot but regard as a serious stigma on the Colony. I have more than once appealed for financial help for the University but unfortunately without result. I realize that times are bad but I should like to express the hope that when they improve some of those who reap the benefit of such improvements will give generously towards the support and development of the University which I regard as a great asset to the Colony and one which undoubtedly adds to the lustre of Hong Kong though that lustre is likely to be dimmed unless more support is forthcoming.

In addition to works under the heading of Public Works Extraordinary to which I have already referred, the sum of three lakhs is provided for the new Central British School. This, as has already been stated, has been put in the hands of a private architect and I trust that progress will be satisfactory and that this new school, the need for which has long been appreciated, will be successfully completed in the not far distant future.

### Shing Mun

My honourable friend, the Colonial Secretary has already informed the Council of the progress on the Shing Mun Water Scheme. This report indicates clearly the good work that has been done. The difficulties which have been encountered have been considerable but progress has been satisfactory and I am confident that in the able hands of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Hull, we can look forward to the completion of the scheme within the estimated time and within estimated cost.

In connection with loan works, Honourable Members are aware that Government decided to take advantage of the favourable state of the money market to raise a loan to reimburse the revenue account in respect of funds advanced for loan works and to make provision for further work. The flotation may be regarded as a great success though I should like to have seen a larger number of individual subscribers. I take this opportunity of thanking my honourable friend, the Colonial Treasurer, for the services rendered by him to Government in connection with the flotation of this loan.

I cannot usefully add anything in regard to the Government House and City Development Scheme. Provision has been made for proceeding with the first section of the work but in view of the state of the property market in Hong Kong to-day it is possible that the scheme will take longer to complete than was originally anticipated. I have, however, no doubt that from a financial point of view, it will be a success.

### Harbour Dredging

A considerable sum has been included for dredging in the harbour and for works connected therewith. This dredging will deepen the approaches to several existing piers thereby affording adequate facilities for deep draft vessels to go alongside. The question has been raised of how far the cost of dredging in the harbour should be borne by public funds. I may say at once that I accept the general principle that such dredging as may be necessary to afford adequate facilities for shipping in the harbour should be regarded as a liability to be met out of general revenue. I am not however prepared to admit that if any company or individual chooses to construct either a pier or a wharf such company or individual has thereby the right to demand that dredging in order to enable deep draft vessels to approach such pier or wharf at any state of the tide should naturally be carried out entirely at public expense. Government, as the trustee of the public, before spending its money on such a purpose, must satisfy itself that such pier or wharf is necessary to afford adequate facilities for shipping and that it is not superfluous to the facilities already existing. The construction of such works may possibly be to the advantage of the company or individual who carries it out but it by no means follows that such work is necessary from a public point of view. At the same time Government is always ready to treat such development sympathetically and it has in fact in addition to carrying out a considerable amount of dredging entirely at public expense undertaken to contribute a considerable sum to assist further work which it regards as to a large extent a work of supererogation, from the public's point of view.

### Air Service

As regards an Air Mail Service to and from this Colony I can assure Honourable Members that the question is regarded by this Government and by His Majesty's Government at Home as of the greatest importance. I regret however that I am not at present in a position to give you much information on the subject beyond stating that the whole question has been and is receiving the most serious attention. Difficulties are considerable but I am in hopes that they will be overcome in the near future.

As the Honourable Colonial Secretary has told you the omission from the Budget of a subsidy to Commercial Aviation does not indicate any change in the policy of this Government. Should the hoped for development take place and a subsidy be called for I shall have no hesitation in submitting the matter to the Finance Committee with a view to making special provision.

### Military Garrison

The Senior Unofficial Member has made the statement that the Military Garrison of this Colony is paid for out of the Military contribution made to the Home Government. I think this is scarcely correct for the cost of the Garrison is markedly higher than the contribution made by the Colony. I am informed that no cuts in the actual rates of pay of the Garrison have been made since 1931 but a cut of the Colonial allowance was made last May which was however almost entirely restored in July. In any event the amount involved would go a very short way to bridging the difference between the cost of the Garrison and our contribution. There has been considerable correspondence between myself, the Colonial Office and the Army Council in regard to various points connected with the contribution and I am happy to say that the Army Council has to a large extent met our views and it is proposed shortly to introduce a bill into this Council to give legal effect to certain concessions which have been made in our favour. It is perhaps pertinent to point out that the Garrison here quite apart from the security which it affords brings considerable indirect advantage to the Colony in that it employs a considerable amount of labour and spends in the Colony amounts to a very large sum annually.

### Not Spectacular

Gentlemen, the Budget which has been submitted to you cannot be regarded as spectacular. Indeed in

these times a spectacular budget is more likely to be unpopular than otherwise. In spite of the fall in revenue and an anticipated serious falling off in surplus balances Government has endeavoured to provide for what it regards as the most essential services thereby ensuring a certain amount of employment. At the same time I realize with some sadness that here are some very urgent needs especially in the direction of health services provision for which has unavoidably been postponed. I submit however that apart from health needs the Colony cannot claim to be badly served in the matter of amenities. Reading my newspaper recently I could not but feel that if a transient visitor had read that in the front rank of the urgent needs of Hong Kong were placed old age pensions, a zoo and an aquarium he would jump to the conclusion that we are a fortunate Colony. (Laughter.) I realize, of course, that the provision of the two latter items might add to the attractions of Hong Kong which my honourable friend, Mr. Mackie, quite rightly wishes to see developed. (Laughter.)

It cannot be denied however that in spite of the fact that the position of the Colony's finances is not altogether unsatisfactory having regard to the general economic position in the world the present trade position in this Colony is most serious—in many ways perhaps more serious than it has ever been. That there is a considerable amount of money in the Colony is true but the trouble is that it is not earning money and the Colony cannot live on frozen capital. The position is doubtless due in part to the general world position but it is also due in a large measure to high tariffs in neighbouring and other countries. To-day there is a great orientation towards what is called Economic Nationalism. There may be a good deal to be said for such a policy but it is apt to become short-sighted and parochial. No doubt a country is wise to develop its own resources and try to a large extent to become self-supporting but generally speaking most nations have something to give and something to take and it is usually not economically sound to try and live entirely within their own barriers. A measure of international co-operation would almost invariably bring greater benefits to all concerned. Economic Nationalism to a large extent postulates protective tariffs and it can scarcely be denied that their growth is having an adverse effect on general prosperity. If nations would only realize this and would apply the necessary correctives the economic position should be greatly improved and in such improvement this Colony would naturally participate.

### Trade Commission

Owing to the continued serious deterioration of the trade position in the Colony I recently appointed, as Honourable Members are aware, a Commission to go into the question. I should like to take this opportunity of offering to those gentlemen whom I invited to serve on that Commission my sincere thanks for accepting my invitation. They are all busy men and I realize that the work of the Commission must take up a great deal of their time. I appreciate therefore all the more their readiness to give this public service. The Commission is at present pursuing their enquiry and their report is eagerly awaited. Their task is undoubtedly a very difficult one but I know that they are wholeheartedly devoting their energies and abilities to finding some solution of the serious problems which exist here to-day. It is the hope of us all that their efforts will meet with success, bringing benefits to the Colony whose interests we all have at heart and in whose future prosperity we all have the utmost confidence. (Applause.)

### Other Business

The following bills passed their first reading yesterday:

"A Bill to amend the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1932."

"A Bill to amend the Evidence Ordinance, 1889."

"A Bill to amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1931."

In connection with the above the Hon. the Attorney-General said with regard to the Evidence Ordinance that in the recent Nullah Murder Trial the Crown was unable to use the evidence of a child who was in hospital during



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### BRADMAN'S CONDITION

London, Sept. 26. "Bradman's condition is much about the same, except that his temperature is a little higher."

Arrangements have been made for a blood transfusion if necessary.

British Wireless.

### SIR FREDERICK ALLEN

### Passes Away At Home

London, Sept. 27. The death has occurred of Sir Frederick Charles Allen in his 71st year.

Sir Frederick Charles Allen was twenty-five years in the East, and represented the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company in Bombay, Calcutta, Aden and Ceylon, returning to England in 1910 to take charge of the Blue Anchor Line, which had just been purchased by the P. & O. Company. He subsequently became assistant manager of the latter, and was one of its deputy chairmen and a managing director. He was also a deputy chairman and a managing director of the British-India Steam Navigation Company, a director of Messrs. Delmege, Allen and Co., chairman of the Council of the Shipping Federation. Among other positions held by him, he was a member of the Port of London Authority a member of the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and of the Committee of H.M.S. Worcester Training College.



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which is frequently a consequence of great heat, overexertion, anger, excitement or excessive indulgence in tobacco or alcohol, renders human beings incapable for any kind of work. GARDAN relieves it immediately.

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## THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY REPLIES TO THE UNOFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 10)

less than on our inhabitants. For this reason, many there must be in the Colony who will share the gratification with which the newspaper report was received the other day that the Government has placed a substantial contract for materials for an essential public work with a firm that recently introduced an entirely new industry into the Colony. I plead for the realisation of the fact that with every order placed by the Government locally the Colony stands to benefit greatly, and if this latest move can be regarded as an inauguration of a new policy, hope is revived that better days are in store for Hong Kong. Private enterprise has been responsible for the construction of extensive ship-building and repairing yards, the erection of a large cement factory, a well-appointed and up-to-date brewery, an electrically-operated brick factory, a modern pipe factory, and factories for the manufacture of rope, rubber goods, cork and felt hats, torchlights and clocks, enamelled ware, paints, cosmetics, silk-weaving and others too numerous to mention in detail. It behoves the Colonists to make every effort to support the enterprising promoters who, in embarking upon their undertakings, have contributed millions of dollars to enrich the Colony and to provide the means of livelihood for the hundreds of thousands of people who flock from the neighbouring Provinces to enjoy the fruits of their labour, in safety from molestation and tranquillity undisturbed by extraneous influences.

## A Different Key

Sir, I started my speech in a tone somewhat critical; but I propose to conclude it in a different key. Business and more often pleasure have taken me on tours of Kowloon and the New Territories in my self-imposed task as the "man from Cook's" to friends and visitors to Hong Kong from foreign places. It has invariably been a source of pleasure and delight to me to point out to our admiring friends not only the natural beauties which Kowloon and the New Territories offer, but the abundant evidence of material progress at every turn that contributes to the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The service rendered by the public utility companies in efficient mass transportation by land and water, the public lighting on the Island and at Kowloon all contribute to secure better amenities and appreciable public improvements that present themselves as the collective efforts of private enterprise in collaboration with the various Government Departments. The constant betterment of the roads can be pointed to with pride since they are as nearly perfect as climatic conditions will permit in Hong Kong. The orderliness of our seaming population, the excellent regulation of the harbour traffic, the dignity and unpretentious simplicity of design of our public buildings and their maintenance, the discipline and fine physique of our guardians of the peace and, lastly, the admirable cleanliness of our roads and sanitary services bespeak an excellence of co-ordination in the public and private services that reflect the greatest credit on the Colony. For this credit I wish to subscribe my humble quota to the unofficial appreciation voiced by the Senior Unofficial Member of Your Excellency's administration of the government of the Colony during a period fraught with difficulties and perplexity. (Applause.)

## NO PROVISIONS FOR AVIATION

HON. MR. W. H. BELL

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell:—I regret to find that no provision has been made in respect of a subsidy to Commercial Aviation and I would like to support the remarks made by my Honourable friends, Sir William Shenton and Mr. C.G.S. Mackie on this subject. It would appear from this omission that there is no immediate prospect of Hong Kong being linked up with any of the main Airways of the world. This is not a pleasant prospect because Commercial Aviation is going ahead at such a great pace that it will not be long before most of the great commercial centres of the world are link-

ed up by air. We cannot possibly contemplate Hong Kong being left out. I know that there are a great many difficulties, but surely they cannot be insuperable. It may be argued, of course, that there is no great demand for commercial services, but I feel quite sure that a demand would spring up rapidly if the facilities were provided. It is quite possible that the amount of Air Mail sent from Hong Kong is not very large, but it suffers from the disadvantage of having to be sent by steamer to Singapore or Saigon where there is either a delay of two or three days or the possibility of missing the connection, thus detracting from its advantages. I feel quite sure there would be a great increase in the Air Mail sent from Hong Kong if we could see an air liner leaving, say, once a week from the aerodrome at Kai Tak—on which, incidentally, the Colony has spent a great deal of money—and people knew that, barring accidents, their letters would be delivered in London within 8 days. It is quite true that the service would not pay at first and, therefore, no private company could undertake to provide a service without a substantial subsidy from the Government. In time, however, I am quite sure that the service would pay its way. The general public would very soon become accustomed when the tremendous saving in time both as regards passengers and mail was appreciated. I believe that the Government have done their best under difficult circumstances, but I trust that the absence of the provision for a possible subsidy does not mean that they are in any way relaxing their efforts.

## The Police Force

I regret to see that the salary of the Head of our Police Force and Fire Brigade is in future to be reduced. If the salaries of all Government officials were to be reduced proportionately—as has happened in practically every Mercantile Firm in the Colony—then no exception could be taken. This, however, seems to be a solitary instance and one naturally enquires for the reason. The Government has, for a number of years, been building up a staff of trained Police officers and I understand that this process is nearing completion and that when the present I.G.P. retires the custom of appointing a No. 1 Cadet to the post will cease. The Salaries Commission recommended that when the change was effected the proposed reduction should be made. The recommendation is given in Clause 112 of the Report by the Salaries Commission. It is unfortunate, however, that no reason is given for the recommendation. With all due respect to the very able gentlemen who composed that Commission, I cannot find myself in agreement with them.

The Police Force consists of a number of men of different nationalities functioning on land on the Island of Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, and on sea within the waters of the Colony. In addition, the post of I.G.P. carries with it, at present, the position of Head of the Fire Brigade—an important post. The Water Police are provided with launches some of which are armed with 3 pounder Guns and Machine Guns, carry searchlights etc., and have to deal with acts of piracy within the waters of the Colony.

## Great Responsibility

It is obvious that the Head of such a force must have great responsibility. Riots have taken place in this Colony when the I.G.P. has had to take the great responsibility of a decision—and a very quick decision—under difficult and unusual circumstances to order the forces under him to fire. Whether he does so or not, or whatever the consequences, he will most likely have to face a Court of Inquiry. The results of such Courts of Inquiry have not, so far as my recollection goes, had any unpleasant repercussions here, but such has not always been the case in other countries. It is common knowledge that the results have sometimes been, in popular opinion, a grave injustice to the individual. The essence of all this is that the I.G.P. besides administering a very large force of men doing different duties may, and does, have to take the responsibility of a decision under, I repeat, unusual and difficult circumstances which may involve human life, and which maintain that with that grave responsibility resting on him his post is entitled to as large a salary as any Government post other than the very highest. I would ask the Government, therefore, to reconsider their decision on this point.

And now, Gentlemen, I ask you to imagine that for a few mo-

ments the mantle of the Hon. member for Kowloon has fallen upon me.

## Kowloon

That very useful body of citizens, the Kowloon Residents Association, have been pressing on the Government the necessity of better lighting in Kowloon, citing more particularly Nathan Road, one of the main thoroughfares. They brought this matter to the attention of the Government seven years ago but still the lighting of that important thoroughfare leaves a great deal to be desired. Now according to the Ministry of Transport in England "Bad lighting is worse than no lighting." That conclusion is reached in their findings and recommendations on fatal road accidents in England during the first 8 months of 1933. I take it, Gentlemen, that you will accept that finding and will not wish me to take up your time labouring the point.

I understand that the Government are awaiting the results of various experiments in street lighting but I am somewhat perturbed to find that the current year's vote of \$40,000—is to be increased by only \$2,000—for 1935 according to the Estimates. That is a very small increase indeed when we consider the great expansion of Kowloon.

## "Parfume de Chine"

I am tempted here to digress for a moment to expatiate on the expansion of Kowloon, but I will content myself with stating that I explore the hinterland of Kowloon about once a year and each time I am amazed at the progress made. I feel that full marks must be given to the Town Planning Committee which functioned some years ago and to the Government. In particular do I miss that zone which was occupied by "parfume de Chine" and wide streets and fine houses where formerly the roads passed through low lying gardens from which the pungent smell of "Parfume de Chine" arose on the evening air. That is unforgettable.

To return to the question of street lighting, I trust that the Government will push on with the experiments referred to and then take prompt measures to remedy the present situation which, to put it mildly, does not offer the greatest possible safety to pedestrians or motorists.

While on the subject of lighting it affords me pleasure to note that a small sum has been added in the Estimates for 1935 for the lighting of certain districts of the New Territories along motor roads. A commencement has been made in Tai Po Market. I trust the claims of On Long, Ping Shan, Fanling and Shatin will each in turn merit consideration. This is a public improvement that should be appreciated by villagers in the New Territories.

(Applause.)

## MASTERS OF CRAFT

HON. MR. J. OWEN HUGHES

The Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes said:—Your Excellency, my Honourable colleagues, have very fully dealt with the Honourable Colonial Secretary's lucid and interesting presentation of the Budget. There is therefore very little left for me to add further than to emphasize some of the points made.

We are indeed fortunate that exchange has again favoured us during the past year, otherwise drastic reductions in expenditure or the unthinkable resort (in view of the state of the Colony's trade) to higher taxation must have been inevitable and I am in entire agreement with the conservative figure of 1/4d. taken in framing the Budget for 1935.

Hon. Members who have preceded me have not criticized in detail the mass of items of expenditure in the Draft Estimates; neither do I intend doing so, believing as I do that great care has been observed by those responsible. There are, however, under practically every "head" two items which I have combined as one, namely, those of "Transport" and "Conveyance Allowances" to which I invite attention. Separately, except in the case of the larger departments, the sums are comparatively small, but in the aggregate they amount up to the considerable total of \$145,000 odd. The outstanding figures are those of the public works Department—\$51,000, Police—\$34,940, Medical—

\$17,300, Sanitary—\$14,400, Harbour—\$8,940, and Imports & Export—\$6,940. In several instances these items show a small reduction indicating that a Blue Penny has been at work, but it would suggest the possibility of its further use, especially during the present time of declining revenue. We all know the old saw "A penny saved is a penny earned."

## Have Not Lost Faith

I, for one, have not lost faith in the ultimate recovery of the Colony's trade but must confess that I see no signs of any immediate improvement and therefore fervently hope the Estimate of a Revenue of 294 millions is not too optimistic.

It is possible, even probable, that some portion of the Colony's trade has been altogether lost, such as the transshipping, storage and other strictly entrepot business; but against this there is a gradual increase in the number and diversity of factories being established here which in due time should be of greater value to the Colony as a whole. In that wages earned in these various industries will be greater than is usually paid for unskilled labour. Meantime, as the Honourable the Colonial Secretary correctly states, our manufacturers must find it difficult to secure outlets for their products. In face of high duties and prohibitive tariffs that are so generally imposed by all countries.

## No Improvement

Looking over "Standard" and the Report of last year's "Budget Day," I find the Hon. the Member representing the Chamber of Commerce alluded then to the unnecessary trouble and expense which merchants were put to in satisfying the Customs authorities of Great Britain and I regret to say that in my experience there appears to be no improvement.

Exporters still being harassed by continually changing rules and regulations, thus hindering our yet small though steadily increasing local industries which, as again the Hon. Colonial Secretary states, provide a livelihood for many thousands of our citizens. Furthermore, there is the threat of the Quota system overhanging the industry.

I feel very confident that in Your Excellency's manufacturers and exporters have one who will strenuously champion their cause, and that your Government will do all that is possible to encourage and foster further enterprises. Mr. C. Felham is another who I am convinced can be trusted to present the Colony's aspirations and plead for "fair play" both from our Home Government and the various Colonial Governments of the Empire. Mr. Felham has rendered excellent service by his very interesting "talks" over the wireless on "England" and "British Industries" as well as on many other topics which must have been listened to with profit and pleasure by many of those who have not yet visited our homeland. Let us hope that during his next visit home he will devote a small portion of his time to a similar talk to the people of Great Britain on Hong Kong.

## Trade School

To me, one of the most gratifying items of the Government's programme is that of Trade School which I have always strongly advocated, and the Building Contractors Association is to be congratulated and thanked for their generosity in constructing the building at cost price. Members of that Association will be well repaid in due time by having, at their service properly trained Mechanics and Artisans, which will enable them to carry out their contracts with greater satisfaction, to themselves and those who employ them. It is sincerely to be hoped that young Chinese (especially Hong Kong born) and other Nationals will eagerly take advantage of the teaching which this school will offer. The Colony's need for "Masters of Craft" is greater at the present time than for Masters of the Arts and Sciences. I am also glad to note that it is proposed to engage an expert Pattern Maker from England for the Junior Technical School. He will find in the young Chinese of this Colony excellent material to work on, being very adaptable to the training. The Managers of the local Dockyard, Electricity and Telephone Companies will, I am sure, confirm this.

I also much regret the Government's decision not to proceed with the Waichai Market. The present unsavoury building is long overdue for demolition and I strongly support what has already been said by Honourable Members who have preceded me. The High

Cost of Living Committee were right when they opined more Markets would tend to bring down cost of the Colony's food supply. I am glad to hear from the Honourable Colonial Secretary that this point, if necessary, will be amended. I think it will be pertinent to enquire whether Government exchanges any supervision over charges made by Stall-holders in the various Markets and if not, may it not be well to do so, when so many and especially the poorer classes, have to little to spend even on the necessities of life?

## Bathing Facilities

I wish to support what my Honourable friend Sir William Shenton has said in connection with the Bathing facilities of the Colony and to express the hope that Erythraea now erected in the North Point district will be allowed to remain till the last possible date and until other places are found and made accessible.

Before leaving this matter of bathing beaches, may I urge the Sanitary Department to make a real endeavour in preventing them from being littered by the City's refuse; the condition of Repulse Bay at certain times of wind and tide is to put it mildly, disgusting.

While regretting the necessity for appointing an additional tutor for the Medical Department at the present time, I welcome the inclusion of the post of an additional Lady Doctor to assist the Medical Officers for Schools. I also approve the scheme that has been instituted for training Chinese Radiographic and Massage assistants. Here is surely a useful, interesting and profitable profession for young, well-educated Chinese of both sexes.

Finally, I want also to support the Honourable Mr. W. E. Bell in what he has just said regarding Commercial Aviation.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Colonial Secretary said:—In rising to reply to the remarks of my honourable unofficial friends, I would first like to thank them for the very sympathetic reception they have given to the Budget. They have shown a "keen" appreciation of the Government's difficulties. They have refrained from destructive criticism and have for the most part confined themselves to suggestions for the improvement of the Colony and to justifiable requests for information on points which my already long opening address had failed to cover. I propose to deal with the various points so far as possible in the order in which they were raised but where the same point has been raised by different speakers I shall endeavour to give a combined reply. I shall limit those subjects with which I understand Your Excellency proposes to deal.

Taking first the remarks of the senior unofficial member, the Government notes with keen satisfaction the appreciation of the services of two of its senior officers now on the eve of retirement.

The Government is aware of the need for a new Edition of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Colony. This matter has already been under consideration and it is hoped that before long it may be possible to spare an officer to undertake the work.

The Resident Engineer Shing Mun Gorge Dam informs me that he hopes it will be possible to supply a certain amount of water from the new Reservoir during 1935.

The Government takes note of the Honourable Member's views regarding a new City Hall, the need for additional playgrounds, playing fields and bathing facilities, in some of which other Honourable Members have also referred and hopes as opportunity occurs to give due weight to the Hon. Members' recommendations.

The Government has listened with pleasure to the unofficial appreciation of the importance of the post of Inspector General of Police, a point which is dealt with more fully by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell. The salary proposed is as regards its maximum, the salary recommended by the Salaries Commission and the Government does not, at the present juncture, feel justified in raising it. The view of my official friends will be of value as the Government may at a future date be asked to make the matter up at a later date.

The "Prominent" Piracy. The three piracies referred to by the Honourable Member were all of foreign ships which do not observe the precautions recommended locally. It is admittedly impossible to guarantee that a police search before sailing will always detect pirates and hidden arms but in spite of that it is by no means a useless precaution.

As regards the "Prominent" the Police launch was urged to cease fire by the ship's officers whose lives were being threatened by the pirates. The pirates also threatened to set fire to the ship if firing continued and they tried to ram the Police launch which was consequently forced to draw astern. The "Prominent" was run ashore and the police were unable in the darkness to prevent the escape of the pirates with a certain amount of loot. The presence of the police launch, however, almost certainly saved passengers from being kidnapped and prevented the pirates in their haste from taking a larger quantity of loot. The conduct of the Police officer in charge was very favourably commented on by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the officer was highly commended by Your Excellency.

The Government is not aware of the exact position regarding the roads in Kwangtung to which the Honourable Member refers but will cause enquiries to be made. The linking up of the Colony's road system with the system in Kwangtung when the latter is ready requires little more than a bridge over the Shum Chun river and a short length of approach road.

Harbour Dredging. The School Children's tickets are issued at cheap rates on the recommendation of Headmasters to enable the children of residents in the New Territories to attend schools in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The concession seems to have been in existence since 1917 and was, I understand, introduced to enable residents in the New Territories to take advantage for their children of the better educational facilities available in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The recipients are almost all Chinese children. The Government pays to the Railway the difference between full and reduced fares.

You are yourself, Sir, dealing with the general question of Harbour Dredging. As regards Causeway Bay I am informed that sufficient dredging is done to prevent the silting of the typhoon shelter. I am advised that Junks and Sampanns like to have just enough water and no more in their shelters and we endeavour to meet their wishes.

The new Hangar and Slipway at Kai Tak will be situated at the Western end of the Aerodrome. The Commercial Aviation buildings will be at that end separated by the length of the Aerodrome from the R.A.F. Buildings at the eastern end. The Air Force has undertaken the maintenance of the Aerodrome on payment of half cost by this Government and can be trusted to make the surface as safe as it is possible to make it. It is proposed to lay down Runways at an early date.

The Government gladly endorses the Honourable Member's appreciation of the very valuable work carried out voluntarily by the many charitable organisations of the Colony.

Opium addicts are treated at the Government Civil Hospital and the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The numbers treated as inpatients during 1933 were 72 at the former and 177 at the latter hospital. The figures for the first six months of this year are 19 at the Government Civil Hospital and 145 at the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital.

The reorganisation of the supervisory staff of the Post Office consequent on the death of the late Mr. Holdman has thrown considerable extra work and responsibility on the Superintendent of Mails and while the Government does not think it necessary to raise the permanent emoluments of the post, it feels justified in making that the added responsibilities and the present holder during the few remaining years of his service should be recognised by a temporary allowance of \$50 per annum.

The Estimates have referred to by the Honourable Member is the £400,000 paid in return for payment of \$400 a year, the use of this bath is granted to the scholars of the Central Chinese School under weekly during the summer months. The children are taught swimming by the physical training instructors.

## Proceeds Of Land Sales

The Honourable Member is not quite correct in his supposition that the proceeds of land sales are treated as current revenue. The Honourable Member will find in his printed Estimates that they are carefully separated from general revenue and though not allocated to specific works they are regarded as money available for Public Works Extraordinary and are excluded when the Government is balancing current expenditure against current revenue.

Regarding the Honourable Member's remarks on the Auditor's report it has been decided that funds issued by the Treasury to a Head of Department must be disbursed immediately and the receipted vouchers returned to the Treasury within 12 days. A General Order to this effect has already been issued. The Audit Regulations were recently revised and elaborated and it may be that if, on account of this elaboration, their complete adoption by all Departments, especially the smaller Departments is proving cumbersome a simpler system will have to be devised.

As regards the Land Balfins experience, has shown that two are required in the Northern District and only one in the Southern. The new officer is required to provide relief during absences on leave. There is no increase in the staff of Land Balfins in the Northern District.

The question of the Gambling establishment at Shum Chun has already engaged the attention of the Government but no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

## The King's Jubilee

The Government notes with pleasure the desire of unofficial members that the twenty fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession should be fittingly celebrated in the Colony. The Government is at present awaiting certain information from England and will in due course communicate its proposals to the Council.

As regards the Sunday Car Working Permit fees to which my honourable friend Mr. Mackie has referred the Government has re-

(Other Cables on Page 12)

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# HIS EXCELLENCY'S FINAL REVIEW OF POSITION

(Continued from Page 11)

cently received a communication on this subject from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the matter is under consideration. Shipping is not heavily taxed in this Colony, and the sliding scale of payment introduced in 1933 affords relief in the payment of light dues from hardship which might otherwise result from the rise of the dollar. The payment of Sunday Working fees has moreover been used as a justification for the Government contribution to Mercantile Marine Assistance Fund. The loss to revenue by the abolition of these fees would be on the average, over \$100,000 a year and the sacrifice of this amount in a year of falling revenue cannot be contemplated without very serious misgivings.

## Advertising Hong Kong

On the subject of Aviation I have no doubt that the Managers of the Flying School will take due note of my honourable friend's remarks.

I understand that Your Excellency will deal with the question of the linking of Hong Kong with the Air routes of the World.

The advertising of Hong Kong as a Winter Holiday resort, referred to by the Honourable Dr. Kotewall and by the Honourable Mr. Macle, has hitherto been regarded as a matter for the private interests chiefly concerned viz. Shipping Companies, Hotels and places of amusement. It would of course be possible to establish a Government Advertising or Tourist Bureau but I must remind Honourable Members that the Government does not maintain a redundant staff, however much certain sections of the community would like us to believe it does, and an Advertising Bureau would mean increase of staff and more money for those Personal Emoluments which we are always being urged to reduce. Bearing these factors in mind the Government is prepared to consider any Advertising scheme which the Chambers of Commerce or other responsible bodies might care to place before it.

As regards opening places of amusement after midnight the Government is not aware of any general demand for later hours except on special occasions when extensions are freely granted. Should any general demand be made known to the Government it will receive full consideration.

**Kowloon Post Office.**  
Turning now to the views of the Honourable Mr. Braga, whose absence owing to indisposition we all greatly deplore, I would observe that the utilization of a Cadet officer in the stamp office does not mean an increase in staff. The regular holder of the post in question will be on leave and no qualified officer other than a Cadet Officer is available to do the work during his absence.

The Honourable Member refers to the new sterling paid office in the Post Office. This Office is required for the new Kowloon Post Office. The new premises are four times as spacious as the present office and will provide Kowloon with greatly increased postal facilities. The deliveries on the mainland will be centralized and worked from the new Post Office where twenty postmen will be housed. It is proposed to ask outside administrations to close direct mails to Kowloon. Direct mails will similarly be despatched from Kowloon. As this will practically raise the status of the Post Office to an independent command it is considered that the responsibilities of the post call for a sterling paid officer.

It is impossible to say how much of the vote for Anti-Malarial works will be required for resumption. The DPW estimates the requirement for that purpose to be about five per cent. of the total vote of \$60,000. The vote for Anti-malarial work in the Colony generally and not in Hong Kong Island only. Certain works, as my Honourable Friend is no doubt aware, are in progress and these will be continued. The Finance Committee will be asked this afternoon to approve of a supplementary vote of \$57,000 for resumption in the Shau San Hill area. Work is contemplated in Kowloon as well as in Hong Kong but it is unlikely that funds will permit of work at Castle Peak and Tai Po during 1935.

## A Complex Subject

In such a large and complex subject as malariology, which includes mosquito-borne factors, are so many and are so influenced by meteorological, geological and social conditions that the

study is a continuous one and it has not been possible to draw up any single final report which would cover the whole Colony. Each area is a study in itself. Each year the results of the Malarialogist's investigations have been published as an appendix to the Medical and Sanitary report, a copy of which is placed in the hands of every member as soon as possible after its receipt from the printer. The 1933 report has been printed and will be distributed as soon as certain maps, which are expected daily, are ready for incorporation. The Malarialogist's report for 1932 occupied 30 pages out of a total of 202 in the Annual Medical report, that for 1933 occupies 50 pages out of a total of 228.

The Honourable Member may rest assured that the Government has no intention of allowing the proposed residence for the Manager of the Railway to encroach on the playing field area of K.K.'s Park. The site contemplated lies within that portion of the King's Park area which was set apart for residential purposes many years ago.

With regard to the marketing of New Territories produce, the Honourable Member must, I think, have overlooked the fact that additional loans for New Territories produce have already been provided in Kowloon. The provision of funds for feeder roads in the New Territories was considered with the 1935 budget but had to be postponed for want of funds. The question of encouraging agricultural industries in the New Territories has also been referred to by my Honourable friend the senior Chinese Unofficial Member. Honourable Members are aware that this problem has already received and is still receiving Your Excellency's most serious consideration.

My Honourable friend Mr. W. H. Bell refers to the street lighting of Kowloon. I can confirm his understanding that experiments are being carried out with a view to evolving a more satisfactory type of street lighting.

The Honourable Dr. T'so has raised the question of leprosy in the Colony. This matter has for some time engaged the attention of the Government and Your Excellency has already decided to appoint a Committee to consider it.

**Market Prices.**  
There are two points in the Honourable Mr. Owen Hughes remarks on which Honourable Members may expect me to comment. On the question of Transport and Conveyance allowances I can assure the Honourable Member that these allowances are very closely scrutinized. The totals appearing in the Budget are made up of a very large number of small items and reductions have been made wherever they were found possible.

The Government does not exercise supervision over charges made by Stall holders in the various markets but leaves competition to keep prices at the lowest practicable level. I am informed by the Head of the Sanitary Department that everything possible is done to ensure free competition and that he is continually on the watch for anything in the nature of rings or combines intended to maintain prices at an unfair level.

It has not been possible in the time at my disposal to answer every question and to investigate every point raised in this debate by my unofficial friends. I shall however be happy to furnish them with further information at a later date, should they so desire, on any matter which has not been adequately dealt with this afternoon.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency said:—Honourable Members,

The Budget has been dealt with so adequately by Honourable Members, official and unofficial, that it would be almost unkind of me to burden you with further comments on details. I will therefore restrict myself to a few salient features.

I congratulate my honourable friend, the Colonial Secretary, on his able speech introducing the Budget and thank him and his officers for the excellent work which they have done in connection with the preparation of the Estimates. I also thank the Honourable Colonial Treasurer and the Honourable Director of Public Works for their memoranda. Further, I wish to

express my appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Butters in connection with the Budget. He has had a lot of difficult detail to contend with requiring much assiduous work and he has performed the duty most efficiently. (Applause).

I am indebted to Honourable Members for their careful consideration of the Budget and for their helpful comments and criticism. In accordance with the traditions of this Council the unofficial spirit has throughout been sympathetic and tolerant of the efforts of Government to fulfil its duty in the best interests of the Colony.

On behalf of my wife and myself I thank the Unofficial Members for the kind and graceful reference to us made on their behalf by the Senior Unofficial Member.

## Increasingly Difficult

This is the fifth Budget which has been submitted to the Council since I assumed my present post and it is not too much to say that the position has become increasingly difficult. The trade depression hangs very heavily on us and there has been little or no sign of it lifting since the last Budget. I am, however, an incurable optimist and I think that it is permissible to hope that we have almost reached bottom for although the revised estimate of revenue for the current year is over two million dollars below the original estimate it is contemplated that apart from the accumulated proceeds from the profit on exchange transactions the revenue for next year will be approximately the same as the revised figure for the current year.

In view of the serious shrinkage of revenue it is very fortunate that we possess substantial credit balances though the drain on them during this year will seriously diminish them. This happy position is due in a large measure to a policy of not hastily spending our reserves in the pious hope that to-morrow will see an improvement and that all will be well.

I realize however that excessive caution should be avoided. There are critics of our policy of maintaining a balance not less than ten million dollars but I am strongly of opinion that this figure is not excessive having regard to the mutability of exchange and the fact that we almost invariably have heavy commitments extending appreciably beyond the year for which we are budgeting. I submit that the policy is sound and were it not for the fact that such substantial resources exist to-day we might well be perturbed in regard to our ability to meet future liabilities in respect of works on which we have already embarked. It is indeed probable that we shall have to reduce our balances to below the prescribed limit for a short period. I am not averse from this, partly because in times of depression it is desirable that Government should do its utmost to afford employment, partly because our resources do not justify our postponing our realization in a few years time of certain assets which will reinstate our balances at the figure laid down. These assets have been referred to by my honourable friend, the Colonial Secretary, and include the present Naval Arsenal Yard, part of the present site of the Government Civil Hospital and Victoria Gaol.

With the best will in the world however it has been impossible to avoid a severe pruning of public services. It has, to my sorrow, been unavoidably necessary to postpone certain works which might fittingly be described as essential and I feel that once again we must regard the Budget as, in a measure, the grave of many hopes.

## Supplemental Budget

As Honourable Members however will see, there are many important works in hand and the total to be spent on public works extraordinary and loan works is substantial. As you are aware, I have, during the past few years, carried out the policy of submitting a special supplemental Budget before the middle of the year when our financial position has rendered such a step safe. This policy has been approved by the Secretary of State and this Council and I hope that it may be possible to follow it again next year though this will depend in a large measure on the position of exchange. The policy has enabled us this year to accelerate the work on the new Government Civil Hospital, Shau San Road and other services. Among the most important

works which it was deemed necessary to postpone are the Wanchai Market, Mental Hospital and a new health centre at Bonham Road. I shall certainly consider whether a start may not be made on one or more of these if the financial position towards the middle of next year appears to justify it. I am indeed prepared to go further and if the Unofficial Members are in favour of it, to enter in committee some provision for Wanchai Market. It is a very urgent work and should prove remunerative.

## Revenue

In regard to revenue which has seriously diminished during the past two years, that derivable from duties would appear to have reached its lowest level and I trust that we shall soon see an upward tendency. Part of the reduction is of course due to the fact that certain duties are based on a one and eight-penny dollar and converted at the current rate. The opium revenue has fallen very seriously, and I am afraid that there can be no doubt that this is due in a large measure to smuggling. In my opinion this has a distinct effect on the proceeds from the duty on tobacco. My experience, both here and in Malaya, has been that when less opium is used, more tobacco is smoked and if the smuggling of opium could be reduced I feel sure that the amount of tobacco imported would increase. Such measures as are possible are taken in regard to smuggling and the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Mr. Lloyd, may be trusted not to relax his able efforts. Owing largely to our peculiar geographical position the problem is very difficult.

## Water

Some reduction is anticipated in the receipts from excess water supply owing to the concession of Government of a rebate of 15% on accounts when are promptly paid. I shall be surprised however, if such rebate does not result in a slightly increased consumption which may compensate for the concession granted.

I am still of opinion that the principle of a free allowance of water is unsound. The system tends to bear more heavily on the poor than on the middle and upper class and a charge, lower than that which now obtains on excess supply, on the whole of a metered supply would be more equitable.

Post Office receipts continue to fall, partly due to the depression and partly to a reduction in certain postal rates. I regret that further reductions are not possible at present but on the other hand we are aiming at giving improved facilities especially in Kowloon and the New Territories.

## The K-C-R.

A bright feature in the revenue estimates is the increase of revenue expected from the Kowloon Canton Railway in spite of the fact that we have conceded to the Chinese Section an increased proportion of the receipts on through traffic. As Honourable Members are aware the revision of the Railway Working Agreement has recently been under consideration and the new agreement was signed by myself and the Minister of Railways of the Chinese Government on the 15th instant. I take this opportunity of congratulating the representatives who participated in the Conference, not merely for their efforts to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides but also on the spirit which pervaded the negotiations. Both parties set out to arrive at an arrangement which would be to the mutual advantage of both sections and avoided any temptation to get the better of one another without regard to the main issue. The proceedings of the Conference were carried out in which they were carried out might well serve as a model. Both Sections can, I think, now look forward with confidence to increased prosperity which should be further enhanced when the Canton-Bankow line is finished—probably by the end of 1935—and linked up with the present line.

The question of completing this link was not considered to be within the purview of the Conference but I think that it is reasonable to assume that it will be completed in due course. It appears to me inconceivable that a wise and far-sighted administration would hesitate to complete a link the absence of which would to a large extent deny to the Province of Kwangtung obvious benefits of a line constructed at considerable cost for the further development of that Province.

Turning to expenditure, I would invite attention to the first place to the fact that the estimated expenditure exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary and the final payment for the Naval Arsenal Yard but including departmental special expenditure is rather more than covered by the estimated revenue excluding the special receipts from land sales and the profit on exchange transactions. The margin however is small and this fact added to the fact that we have to draw heavily on our balances in order to carry out special public works in my opinion renders it quite impossible to make any further reduction in taxation.

## Notable Proposals

My honourable friend, Dr. Kotewall, has made certain notable proposals. He recommends a change in both the method and amount of assessment which would have the effect of reducing our revenue by nearly two and a quarter million dollars. I have already shown that what may be called recurrent revenue only barely covers recurrent expenditure and we have therefore to call upon our surplus balances to a very considerable extent to enable us to proceed with necessary public works to most of which we are already committed. In spite of this he advocates that we should grant concessions which will further reduce our revenue and so necessitate a further reduction of our surplus balances in order to meet recurrent expenditure. That appears to me to involve the vicious principle of living on capital, a policy to which I, on my part, am entirely opposed. His proposals appear to be based on two assumptions. One that the assessment is unduly high under the conditions which obtain to-day, the other that the suggested concessions would have a marked beneficial effect on the general situation. It is true that, he admits, that such an effect would probably be in a large measure, psychological but even so I am compelled to join issue with him on both points. I maintain that taxation in this Colony is very moderate and I feel very strongly that the concessions proposed by him would have very little effect on the present economic depression. Dr. Kotewall argues that if Government were to apply a temporary palliative of a reduction of 4% in the assessment rate, confidence in real estate would be restored. He states that people will not buy property because they are uncertain about the future. I do not see how that position will be ameliorated by a reduction in the rates which would admittedly be only temporary and which would almost certainly have to be reinstated in the comparatively near future. I am prepared to agree that if such concessions were to result in a large measure of general relief the mere fact that they would necessitate a serious inroad on our surplus balances should not be a deterrent but I am not convinced that they would effect the general relief which he would claim nor, more especially having regard to the success of a recent offer of investment in real estate and land development, am I convinced that the confidence of the public in the confidence of property is at such a low ebb as he has stated. However, Dr. Kotewall's proposals have, I understand, been referred to the Economic Commission, which is now sitting and I have no doubt that the Commission will fully consider them. Any recommendations that the Commission may make will receive the full consideration of Government.

## Cost of Administration

I and my advisers have given careful thought to a possible reduction in personnel but have felt unable to effect any reduction having due regard to efficiency. I am prepared to admit that the cost of administration is on the high side largely owing to the number of sterling paid officers. The problem of reducing this is a very difficult one and I have no hesitation in saying that there are a large number, not only of officials but also of unofficials who hold the opinion that such a policy would not be wise. I would remind Honourable Members that only existing rates of salary were recommended by a Salaries Commission less than 5 years ago but also that a Retrenchment Commission, consisting mainly of unofficials, which I appointed only a year or two ago, found itself unable to recommend any very drastic reduction of establishment. We are however carrying out a scheme of a local branch of the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff and are endeavouring to train local sanitary inspectors. Further, I hope that it may be possible to train local nursing sisters and so reduce the large number of

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nursing sisters recruited from England. I propose to go into this question with my honourable friend, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

I need hardly point out that the rise in the dollar has reduced considerably the local cost of the sterling establishment.

## A Tribute To Mr. Wolfe

There are a few increases in the Police establishment which have been found to be unavoidable owing partly to the institution of the Remand Home, a new Police Division at Shamshuipo, the traffic needs in the New Territories and the Registration of Persons Ordinance. In referring to this department I should like to associate myself with the tributes paid by my honourable friends, the Colonial Secretary and the Senior Unofficial Member, to Mr. Wolfe who is shortly going on leave prior to retirement from the post of Inspector General of Police. Mr. Wolfe, who originally joined the Malayan Service a year after myself, has had a long, honourable and distinguished career in this Colony. The post of Head of the Police in Hong Kong has been by no means an easy one. Not only have the problems been varied and important but the staff is of such an heterogeneous character that special qualities are called for in the Head of the Department if the machine is to be maintained at a high standard of efficiency. It will be readily conceded that Mr. Wolfe has maintained such a standard and that he can well look back with satisfaction to his record of service in this Colony. (Applause).

In striking this personal note I also wish to associate myself with the tributes paid to Mr. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, who also is retiring next year. I do not feel that I can adequately express the extent to which Government has been indebted to Mr. Holmes for the valuable advice and assistance which he has rendered. He has been a most devoted Government Official and has never spared himself in the public service. (Applause).

## Medical Department

Referring to the Medical Department it will be seen that some increases have been provided for due in a large measure to the taking over of the Tsan Yik Hospital, the extension of the Kowloon Hospital and increased health work particularly in connection with Infant Welfare Centres. Much, however, still remains to be done. Meanwhile I may say that the work done by Dr. Selby and others at the venereal disease clinics has been admirable, while the extension of Infant Welfare Centres both in Hong Kong and Kowloon, have been thoroughly justified. These centres are in-

creasing in popularity and there can be no doubt that they are a most valuable contribution to the health of the Colony. At present centres are established in rented premises but I trust that next year there will be a special centre in existence at Wanchai generously provided by private contribution and handed over to Government when completed.

I take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Colony to the various Chinese hospitals and dispensaries and also to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their great assistance in connection with matters of health and disease. It is noteworthy that a new health centre was opened early this year at Fanling, the cost of which was defrayed by Mr. Robert and Lady Ho Tung to whom the thanks of the Colony are due. In addition to the money provided for the building and its equipment, the donors also gave a sum the income from which will pay part of the cost of running the institution.

There has been a notable development of hospital buildings in the Colony during the past few years and Government is doing its part. The new Government Civil Hospital is progressing satisfactorily and when completed should provide Hong Kong with one of the finest institutions of its kind in the Far East. Kowloon Hospital, which is an admirable institution, has been steadily extended and a new out-patients building is now on its way. Honourable Members however, must realize that these enlarged and improved buildings will necessitate a permanent increase to the staff.

I do not propose to make any reference to the estimates of the Sanitary Department but I would take this opportunity of informing the Council that important proposals have been under consideration for some time in regard to what might be called the municipal side of the Colony. These proposals are in a large measure the outcome of schemes put forward by my honourable friend, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, but the subject is a very difficult one and though legislation is being prepared it is not finally ready for submission to the Council.

## Junior Technical School

A notable feature in regard to Education is the development of the Junior Technical School. I regard the development of this school on proper lines as one of the most important matters connected with education in the Colony to-day. It is already doing excellent work but development is necessary in certain directions for which it has not been possible

(Continued on Page 3)



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## THE THIN MAN

At The Queen's  
Theatre

"The Thin Man" new Metro-Goldwyn-Cosmopolitan picture which opens on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre has been acclaimed by previewers as one of the most unusual mystery thrillers that has yet come from Hollywood. The story was written by Dashiell Hammett, the undisputed master of detective-story fiction in America. It tells the tale of Nick Charles, and of three baffling murders that involved him willy-nilly with the Wynant family. William Powell plays the role of Nick Charles.

Co-starred with Powell is Myrna Loy, rapidly proving herself one of the most popular of the screen's feminine personalities. Other players include Porter Hall, Henry Edwards, William Henry, Harold Huber, Cesar Rodeghiero, Natalie Moorhead, Edward Brophy, Edward Ellis, and Cyril Thornton. The picture was directed by W. S. Van Dyke.

## "SEARCH FOR BEAUTY"

The leading beauties of the English-speaking world parade in a riot of fun and spectacle in Paramount's "Search For Beauty" which is showing at the Oriental Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Featured in the picture are the thirty perfect young men and women chosen from among the 178,000 contestants in every English speaking country of the world in Paramount's quest for beauty and new talent.

"Search For Beauty" embraces a serious theme handled in an amusing manner to provide grand entertainment, with James Gleason and Robert Armstrong, provoking loads of laughs.

## "SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"

A battered slate marks the set, with the chalked words, "Flood-Courtroom." It should read, "Forgotten Fame." For in the throng of extras and bit players there are a dozen who had some brief flash of glory, only to slide down the trail to oblivion—or near oblivion. It's just a setting in "Such Women Are Dangerous" now playing at the King's Theatre. James Flood is directing. Warner Baxter, Rosemary Ames, Henrietta

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Buyers

Banks of East Asia, \$91.  
Canton Insurances, \$285.  
Underwriters, \$110.  
Douglases, \$41.  
Beng Explorations, 18 cts.  
United Parables, 29 cts.  
Hotels, \$5.45.  
Lands, \$504.  
Land 4% Debentures 1%.  
Realtys, \$4.80.  
Providents (old), \$1.45.  
Trams, \$20.  
Ferries, \$974.  
Yaumati Ferries, \$21.  
Lights (old), \$8.50.  
Electric, \$71.  
Cements, \$2.30.  
Ropes, \$3.15.  
Constructions (old), \$1.65.  
Constructions (new), 78 cts.  
Nanyangs, \$4.70.  
Govt. Loan 3 1/2%, 3 1/2%.  
Govt. Loan 4%, 7%.

Sellers

Canton Insurances, \$280.  
Unions, \$535.  
Antamoks, 59 cts.  
Bagulo Gold, 45 cts.  
Trams, \$20.30.  
Ferries, \$99.  
Hotels, \$5.50.  
Yaumati Ferries, \$214.  
Electric, \$714.

## AT THE QUEEN'S

### Murder In The Private Car

The current attraction at The Queen's Theatre, "Murder In The Private Car" is a picture which is certainly a comedy which should not be missed. Charles Ruggles, Una Merkel, Mary Carlisle and a very good supporting cast makes a splendid combination for this hilarious story. The theme is clever, but it is Charles Ruggles who makes it so extremely funny. The climax takes place in the private car of a train and the crime de-lector (Charles Ruggles) certainly emerges from the story a great hero. At any rate he wins the heroine.

The rest of the programme is equally attractive, there being a comedy and a cartoon preceding the main picture.

Crosman and Herbert. Munnin play their parts before the camera. Baxter is on trial for his life. They are witnesses—principal players in the drama.

## THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS.

Silver prices at 32 5/16 for Ready and 22 1/2 for Forward were 1/4 up for both deliveries. Reduced sales for account of China and keen inquiries for account of India and speculative interests were the causes to which the rise was attributed. At the close, however, the tone was dull with possibility of supplies a slightly under official rates. Business was reported at under rates. The strength of the market to-day in the China market, however, might quite easily upset the easy tone reported.

Sterling opened in New York at 4.984 and closed at 4.984.

Market

The tone at the opening was not strong. For some time the market appeared hesitant. Later the steadier tone in Shanghai rushed the local market upwards. A fair business was done.

Sterling

Was quoted at the opening at 1/74 sellers at which level it remained for a while, the market being apparently disinterested. Business, however, followed at 1/7 5/16 for October, 1/7 5/16 for cash, 1/7 11/32 for cash, 1/7 11/32 for October, the same rate for cash, 1/7 11/32 for October and 1/7 11/32 for cash, closing at the lunch hour with likely sellers at 1/7 11/32 and buyers at 1/7 11/32 for September and October deliveries.

U.S. Dollars

Were quoted at 39 13/16 with buyers at 39 15/16 at the opening. Business was recorded at 39 1/2 October, 39 15/16 cash, 40 for cash and also 40 1/16 and at 40 1/2 for October, the morning session closing with sellers at 40 1/16 and buyers at 40 3/16.

Yen

Shanghai Dollars  
Business done at 110 1/2 with buyers at that rate.

Shanghai Market  
Sterling was available at the opening at 1/5 7/16 for near and forward. The forward rate later improved to 1/5 1/2 as did also the near rate. Dollar sellers at 36 1/2 for near and 36 3/16 for forward, fluctuating a fraction both ways, but closing with the higher level of 36 1/2 for near and 36 7/16 for forward. The market was firm.

IN THE AFTERNOON

Sterling

In the afternoon session a stronger tone developed. Sterling was indicated at 1/7 13/32 with buyers at 1/7 13/32. Business was done for November at 1/7 15/32, the same rate for the second half October, for October and for cash. The rate was required for subsequently for near delivery but sellers offered only 1/7 7/16 at which rate the market closed. Dollars were quoted at 40 1/2 sellers near and 40 1/2 buyers. Business was done at 40 3/16 for October, the market closing with sellers at 40 1/2, possibly 40 3/16 and buyers at 40 1/2.

Yen

Shanghai Dollars  
Business done 110 3/16.  
Shanghai Market  
Steadied further to 1/5 9/16 and Dollars to 36 1/2.

## GERMAN SHARE MARKET

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright))  
Berlin, Sept. 28.

Greater demand was noticeable in the sharemarket on Wednesday but the turnover is still far below to be regarded as normal. Prices recovered smartly. Fixed interest securities were quiet, the prices remaining mostly unchanged, and gold and mortgage bonds inclining to weaken.

Call Money 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Young Loan unchanged at 93 1/2. Reichsbank leapt 2 1/2 to 145 1/2. Dreyfus improved 2 1/2 to 143 1/2. Salsdorf Potash dropped 2 to 154. German Steel Trusts 4 firmer at 41. German Mineral Oils 1 lower to 113 1/2. Siemenshalske 1 firmer to 146. Transocean-Kuo Min.

## REICHSMARK QUOTATIONS

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright))  
Berlin, Sept. 28.

Reichsmark quotations (without guarantee):  
New York 40.17  
Paris 604.48  
Amsterdam 38.79  
Paris Sterling 74.59  
Dollar 15.9425  
Transocean-Kuo Min.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE)

On	Sterling Parity	Sept 28	Sept 28
Amsterdam	18.10 Florins	7.23 1/2	7.23 1/2
Athens	375 Drachmas	515 S.	515 S.
Belgrade	276.316 Dinars	215	215
Berlin	30.43 Marks	12.35	12.35
Bombay	1s. 6d. per Rupee	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16
Brussels	96 Belgas	20.99	20.97 1/2
Bucharest	813.588 Lei	493	493
Buenos Aires	47.56d. per Peso	38 1/2 S.O.	38 1/2 S.O.
Copenhagen	18.129 Kroner	20.40	20.40
Geneva	98.22 1/2 Francs	18.09	18.07
Hankow	190.23 Marks	226 1/2	226 1/2
Hongkong	1/7	1/7 1/2	1/7 1/2
Lisbon	110 Escudos	110 1/2	110 1/2
Madrid	25.22 1/2 Pesetas	36 1/32	36
Milan	92.46 Lire	57 7/16	57 1/2
Montevideo	50.98d. per Peso	39 9/16 S.O.	39 9/16 S.O.
Montréal	4.967 Dollars	4.80 1/2	4.81 1/2
New York	4.967 Dollars	4.80 1/2	4.81 1/2
Oslo	18.159 Kroner	18.90	18.90 1/2
Paris	124.81 Francs	74 23/32	74 19/32
Prague	164.25 Kronen	118	118
Rio de Janeiro	24.93d. per Gold Milreis	44 S.O.	44 S.O.
Shanghai	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2
Stockholm	18.159 Kroner	19.39 1/2	19.39 1/2
Vienna	94.56 1/2 Schillings	28 1/2	28 1/2
Yokohama	24.95d. per Yen	1/2 11/32	1/2 11/32
Silver (spot)	22 1/16	22 1/16	22 1/16
Silver (forward)	22 1/16	22 1/16	22 1/16
War Loan	2 1/2	3 1/2 105 11/16	3 1/2 105 1/2

## Closing Quotations

September 27, 1934.

ON LONDON:—		Bank Bills, on demand 39½	
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/7	Credita, 60 days' sight, 40½	
Bank Bills, on demand		ON BATAVIA:—	
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/7½	On demand	47½
Credita, four months' sight	1/7½	ON PARIS:—	
		Bank Bills, on demand 500	
ON SHANGHAI:—		Credita, 4 months' sight 62½	
On Demand	105½	ON SAIGON:—	
ON SINGAPORE:—		On demand	59
On demand	67½	ON MANILA:—	
ON JAPAN:—		On demand	7½
On demand	132½	ON BANGKOK:—	
ON INDIA:—		On demand	117½
Telegraphic Transfer...		SOVEREIGNS, Bank Buying	
Bank, on demand	106½	Rate	1/7½
		BANK SILVER, per oz.	22 5/16

## H. K. STOCK EXCHANGE

### YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

Although the Settlement was small, and passed off satisfactorily, it absorbed the main interest of the day, and in consequence the day's market was of small dimensions. Prices, however, were well maintained.

SALES

Union Insurances, \$535.  
Telephones (old), \$23.80.  
Cements, \$2.40.  
BUYERS  
Benguet Exploration, 18 cts.  
Big Wedge, 10 1/2 cts.  
Gold River, 22 cts.  
Wharves, \$107.  
Providents (old), \$1 1/2.  
Ewo Cottons, \$10.30.  
Hotels, \$5.40.

H.K. Lands, \$50.  
H.K. Lands, 4% Debt, 1% Prem.  
H.K. Realities, \$44.  
Chinese Estates, \$90.  
H.K. Trams, \$20.  
China Lights, (old), \$8 1/2.  
China Lights, (new), \$8.30.  
Electric, \$71.  
Telephones (new), \$11.  
Singapore Traction, 4/8.  
Singapore Traction (Pref.) 17/8.  
Canton Ices, \$2 1/2.  
Daily Farms, \$24.  
Constructions (new), 78 cts.  
Govt. Loan (4 1/2%), 7% Prem.  
Govt. Loan (3 1/2%), 3 1/2% Prem.

BUYERS

Sandakan Lights, \$8

## CANADA AND FAR EAST

### New Steamship Service

Montreal, Canada.  
Designed to meet the demands of a fast-growing trade between Canada and the Far East, the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd. have decided to inaugurate a regular monthly steamship service from Montreal to Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai and other Far Eastern ports.

The new service will begin when the 6,921 tons steamship, City of Newcastle, leaves here on October 5th. It will go via the Panama Canal, calling at eastern and western United States ports en route. In November the 6,922-ton steamer, City of Evansville, will leave on the same itinerary.

During the winter months, when the St. Lawrence River is frozen over, the sailings will be maintained from Saint John (New Brunswick) or Halifax (Nova Scotia).  
This will be the first regular all-sea service between Eastern

## ROUND THE COURTS

Mr. J. M. Jack, of No. 6 Essex Crescent was fined \$50 by Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones at Kowloon for allowing a dog out in Cumberland Road on August 25 and 31, without a muzzle.

Mr. C. H. Basto, of No. 9 Devon Road, was summoned for allowing a dog out in Devon Road and was fined \$25. A similar fine was imposed on Mr. F. D. Alves for the same offence.

On three charges of larceny, fraudulent conversion and embezzlement from the Commercial Press, Ltd. where he was employed, Wong Chi Fong was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Macfadyen at Central Magistracy yesterday.

After many hearings, the case in which the extradition of Leung Shu Fan alias Leung Kit Man was being sought by the Canton Government on two charges of armed robbery was concluded before Mr. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday when the fugitive was committed to goal, to await the further orders of His Excellency the Governor.

A fine of \$500 or, in default, three months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday on Lau Kwai Cheung who was charged with obtaining \$1,500 from the Kwong Shu Cheong Import and Export firm of 64, Des Voeux Road West by pretending that he was authorised to collect on behalf of the Kwong Yik Firm of Shanghai. Detective-Sergeant Fraser appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P.T.K. Kemble was for the defence.

Canada and the Far East, and its inauguration would seem to open a new era of trade between Canada and the countries of the Far East.  
Manufacturers of Eastern Canada expect their business to develop greatly as a result of the new service and the volume of Canadian imports from the Far East is expected to increase in similar fashion.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1934, Canada imported \$3,250,452 dollars worth of goods from China and Japan. Exports of Canadian goods to these countries during the same period amounted to \$1,826,024 dollars.

Respective figures were: Canadian imports from China, \$2,578,035 dollars. Canadian exports to China \$2,257,762 dollars. Canadian imports from Japan, \$3,424,277 dollars. Canadian exports to Japan \$1,620,392 dollars.

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Pres. Wilson... Oct. 18, Midnight	Pres. Grant... Oct. 12, Midnight
Pres. Coolidge... Nov. 3, Noon	Pres. Jefferson... Oct. 26, Midnight
Pres. Lincoln... Nov. 10, Midnight	Pres. Jackson... Nov. 9, Midnight
Pres. Hoover... Dec. 1, Noon	Pres. McKinley... Nov. 23, Midnight

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Pres. Monroe... Oct. 27, 8 a.m.	Pres. Johnson... Oct. 18, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren... Nov. 10, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson... Oct. 18, 8 p.m.
Pres. Garfield... Nov. 24, 8 a.m.	

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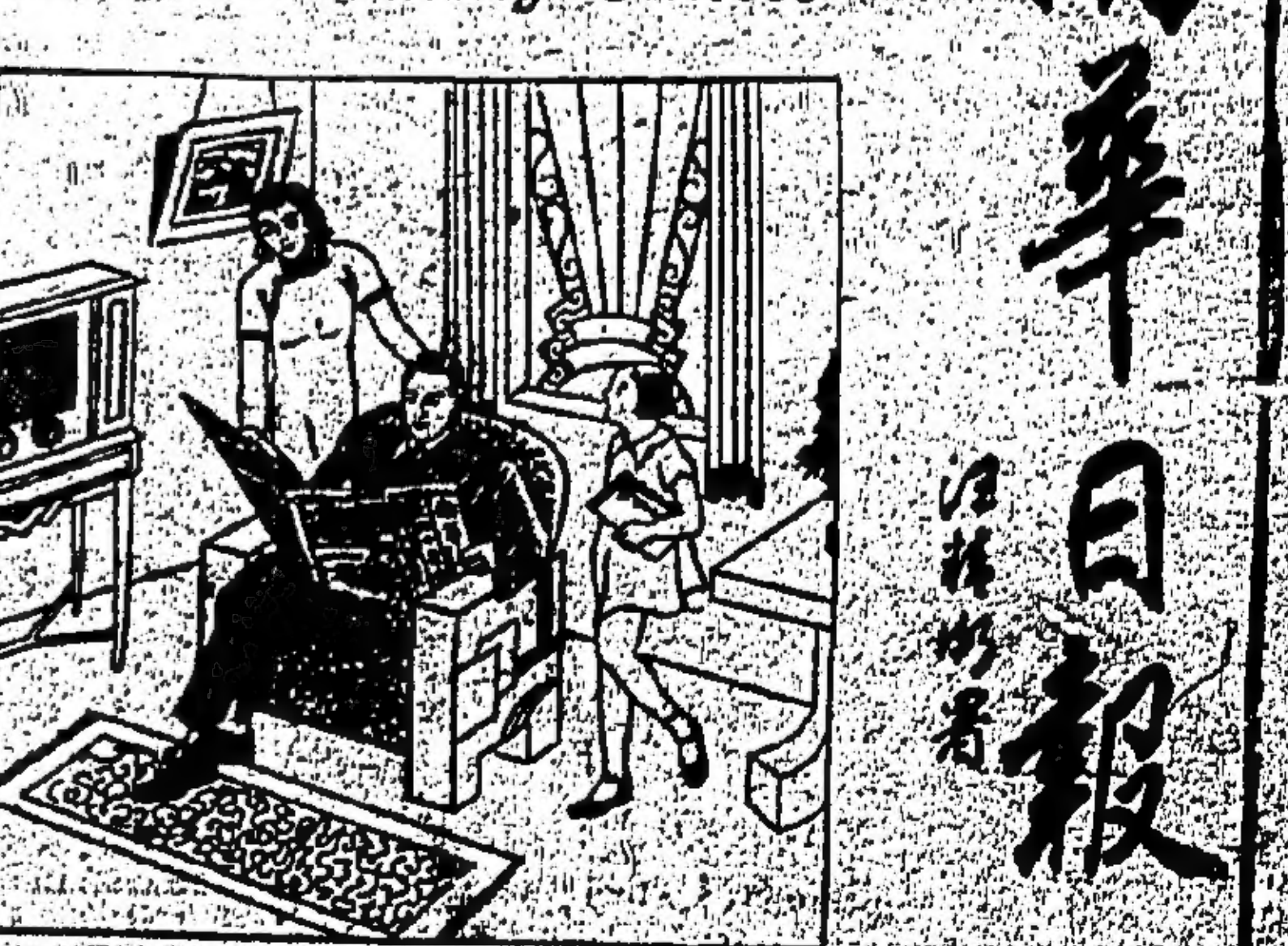
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HONGKONG, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 29th Sept. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 30th Sept. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 1st Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 2nd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 3rd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 4th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 5th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 6th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 7th Oct. 3 p.m.
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SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 11th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 12th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 13th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 14th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 15th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 16th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 17th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 18th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 19th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 20th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 21st Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 22nd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 23rd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 24th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 25th Oct. 3 p.m.
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SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 27th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 28th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 29th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 30th Oct. 3 p.m.
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TAIPING	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	3 Dec.
CHANGTAE	11 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
TAIPING	4 Jan.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

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### SWATOW-HONGKONG SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "SHIGTAN"	on SUNDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER
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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (New Blue Flag) ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be issued from HONGKONG to FOOCHOW (via Amoy) and return by the above steamer at the reduced rate of \$100 (including meals while the steamer is at sea) for Round Voyage 6 Days.

For Freight and Passage apply to: DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Tel. 2027, 2028, 2029. Agents.

## ADVERTISED SAILING FROM HONG KONG

### NORTHWARD

### FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy	Yehow B. & S., September 28.
Yehow B. & S., September 28.	Haiching, Douglas, October 2.
Haiching, Douglas, October 2.	Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.
Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.	Taiyuan, B. & S., October 3.
Taiyuan, B. & S., October 3.	Santhia, B.I. (Apar), October 4.
Santhia, B.I. (Apar), October 4.	Hal Ning, Douglas, October 5.
Hal Ning, Douglas, October 5.	Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5.
Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5.	Anahim, B. & S., October 8.
Anahim, B. & S., October 8.	Taiwan, B. & S., October 10.
Taiwan, B. & S., October 10.	Kut Sang, Jardine's, October 18.
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Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.
Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.	Saale, Melchers, October 1.
Saale, Melchers, October 1.	Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.
Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.	Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.
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Kwangchow, B. & S., October
Haiching, Douglas, October 2
Foo Shing, Jardine's, October
Sinkiang, B. & S., October 3
Hoihow, H. & S., October 4
Hai Ning, Douglas, October
Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5
Helios, Thorsen's, October
Kwaisang, Jardine's, October



# CANADIAN PACIFIC

## EMPRESS OF ASIA

sails  
FRIDAY,  
5th October

## VANCOUVER

VIA  
SHANGHAI  
NAGASAKI  
KOBE  
YOKOHAMA  
and  
VICTORIA

## TRAVEL EMPRESS

THE ACME OF SERVICE  
AND LUXURY  
AT LOW COST.



**WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM**



GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS IN THE ORIENT FOR  
**CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE**

**SAN FRANCISCO** via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.  
CHIEFLIU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.  
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct.  
ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Oct.

### SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

HELAN MARU (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 1st Oct.  
HIKAWA MARU (Starts from Kobe) Saturday, 30th Oct.  
**LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM**  
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.  
TERUKUNI MARU ... Friday, 12th Oct.  
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

### SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila and Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.  
**BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.**  
LISBON MARU ... Friday, 28th Sept.  
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 11th Oct.  
MAYEBASEL MARU ... Sunday, 28th Oct.

**SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.**  
HEYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.  
**NEW YORK via Panama.**  
NORO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.  
**LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, Genoa and Valencia.**

LIMA MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct.  
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.  
TOBA MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct.  
BENGAL MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.

† Cargo only.

Tel. 30291



### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hong Kong:

**MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Dillibout (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.**  
PORTHOS ... 23rd Oct.  
CHERONORAU ... 31st Oct.  
DARAGAN ... 31st Oct.  
ATHOS ... 14th Dec.  
ARABIS ... 14th Dec.  
ANDRE LEBON ... 1st Jan. 1935  
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 15th Jan. 1935

To SHANGHAI — KOBE.

PORTHOS ... 28th Oct.  
CHERONORAU ... 31st Oct.  
DARAGAN ... 31st Oct.  
ATHOS ... 14th Nov.  
ARABIS ... 30th Nov.  
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th Dec.  
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 29th Dec.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Star Rate or Discount.

For Full Particulars apply to:  
**The Messageries Maritimes.**  
2, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

## Shipping News

Daily Statements, Clearances,  
Ships in Harbour, etc.

### YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 8,100 TONS;  
THROUGH CARGO  
4,800 TONS

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Emp. of Asia	816	718
Shanghai	—	—
Hai Yang	160	—
Swatow	—	—
Hydrangea	200	—
Swatow	—	—
Tainan	—	700
Canton	—	—
Klungchow	350	1,000
Shun Chih	1,850	—
Swatow	334	693
Hop Sang	—	—
German	—	3,700
Friderun	1,220	—
Rabaul	—	—
Japanese	—	—
Huashan Maru	—	87
Canton	—	—
Hozan Maru	1,221	—
Swatow	—	—
Chinese	—	—
Ho Hsing	1,900	—
Taiyang	—	—
Cheung On	20	—
Shanmel	—	—
An Lee	45	1,500
Amoy	1,965	1,500
Total	8,100	4,800

### ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Hai Yang (Br.) Swatow	122
Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow	258
Tainan (Br.) Canton	87
Klungchow (Br.) Swatow	122
Shun Chih (Br.) Swatow	118
Hop Sang (Br.) Swatow	12
Hozan Maru (Jap.) Swatow	36
Cheung On (Ch.) Shanmel	114
Total	909

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	6
German	1	0
Norwegian	0	2
Dutch	0	1
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	3	0
Total	13	11

### SHIPS IN HARBOUR

**WHARVES**  
Kowloon—Empress of Asia, Friderun.  
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—Hozan Maru.

### ARRIVALS

September 28

An Lee, Chinese str., 978 tons, Capt. K. Makino, from Amoy, buoy No. B10—Yee Tai Hong.

September 27

Kung Ping, Chinese str., 1,742 tons, Capt. B. V. Gunther, from Canton, C.M.S.N. Wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. G. McKenzie, from Swatow, buoy No. B20—B. & S. Haldia, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Saigon, buoy No. B11—Wo Fat Sing.

Yat Shing, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. A. B. Osmond, from Tongku, buoy No. B8—J.M. & Co.

Kamona, British str., 903 tons, Capt. H. MacPhee, from Canton, Yaumati Anchorage—Williamson & Co.

Nankin, British str., 4,420 tons, Capt. M. B. Skinner, from Moit, buoy No. A5—M.M. & Co.

Kronviken, Norwegian str., 1,519 tons, Capt. T. Kovamne, from Swatow, buoy No. A9—Wallem & Co.

Canton, French str., 978 tons, Capt. Rochefort, from Haiphong, buoy No. B8—M.M. & Co.

### CLEARANCES

September 27

An Lee, for Canton.  
Hydrangea, for Swatow.  
Kung Ping, for Shanghai.  
Shantung, for Canton.  
Yat Shing, for Canton.  
C. Henri Riviere, for Canton.  
Emp. of Asia, for Manila.  
Gingo Maru, for Shanghai.

Douglas Lapraik—Hai Yang.  
Saikong—Wing Wo.  
Chiu On—Hydrangea.

### DOCKS

Kowloon—Gustav Diederichsen, Hai Lee.  
Talkoo—H.M.S. Ostia, Silver-teak Tean, Hong Kheng, Fwa You, Chichib Maru.

### BUOYS

No. A2—Hokosaki Maru.  
No. A3—Ginyo Maru.  
No. A4—Munam.  
No. A5—Nanking.  
No. A7—Haruna Maru.  
No. A11—Miharu Maru.  
No. A15—Penik Castle.  
No. A16—Falstria.  
No. B4—Lysmoon.  
No. B5—Hermod.  
No. B6—Canton.  
No. B8—Yat Shing.  
No. B9—Breiviken.  
No. B10—An Lee.  
No. B11—Haldia.  
No. B14—Kwangchow.  
No. B15—Barge.  
No. B20—Shantung.  
No. B21—Yochow.  
No. B22—Mau Sang.  
No. C1—Shun Chih.

### SHIPS IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

The list of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—

President Pierce, Kulmerland, Clam, Nagato Maru, Theusus, General Lee, Clyde Maru, President McKinley, Agamemnon, President Hayes, Tokushima Maru.

### REINDEER HERD

#### Journey of Four Years

Ottawa, Canada.  
After a journey of four years across the roof of the world from Alaska, nearly 3,000 reindeer, purchased by the Canadian Government in 1929, are now in the north-west corner of Canada awaiting the coming of winter to cross the mouth of the Mackenzie River into their new home.

The deer were purchased for the purpose of providing food and clothing for tribes of Eskimos who roam across the vast northlands. They are the direct descendants of a herd of 1,280 domesticated deer introduced into Alaska from Siberia in 1891-92. The Alaskan herd has now increased to over three quarters of a million animals and about 200,000 deer have been slaughtered for the benefit of Alaskan natives.

The herders in charge of Canada's purchase have had an adventurous 1,000 miles to journey since they left Napaktok in Western Alaska in December, 1929. Early in January this year they made an attempt at the 70-miles crossing of the Mackenzie delta. Blizzards and high winds, however, had blown the ice clear of snow, and as the deer cannot get a foothold on glare ice, frequent and long detours had to be made.

The deer eventually stampeded back along their trail to the grazing area near Shingle Point where they had spent last summer.

When the Mackenzie freezes over this autumn another attempt at the crossing will be made. A new route will be selected and it is believed that the reindeer will at last be delivered to the Canadian Department of the Interior and liberated on their new grazing range of 15,500 square miles.—Reuter's Canadian News.

Reuter's American News Service.

### GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

[Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).]

Warsaw, Sept. 28.  
As it now appears certain that all the competitors in the Gordon Bennett balloon race have landed, the determination of the winners begins. More accurate figures than those already given by Transocean have just been announced from the first unofficial computations of the Polish Aero Club but they are still subject to slight rectification.

These results show that the first two places are won by Poland while the third falls either to Holland or Belgium. The balloons in question were the "Kosmos" which landed at Wotowosch 1,210 kilometres, the "Warsaw" which landed at Rajssan 1,140 kilometres, the "Polonia" which landed in Finland, and the Belgian "Belgica" which landed in Soviet Russia about 1,170 kilometres.—Transocean Kuo Min.

## P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

### MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

#### TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, GYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

#### DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Ship	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPIND"	17,000	6th Oct.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BANGALORE"	6,000	13th Oct.	Mara, Havre, L'don, H'g.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	15th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
"COMORIN"	15,000	20th Oct.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	37,000	3rd Nov.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	10th Nov.	Mara, Havre, L'don, H'g.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	17th Nov.	Marcellus and London.
"BEHAN"	6,100	24th Nov.	Bombay, Mara, Havre, L'don.
"CARHAGE"	15,000	1st Dec.	Bombay, Mara, Havre, L'don.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BANPURA"	17,000	15th Dec.	Bombay, Mara, Havre, L'don.
"CORFU"	15,000	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BURDWAN"	6,000	5th Jan.	do.
"BANCHI"	17,000	12th Jan.	Bombay, Mara, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	10,000	19th Jan.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.

\* Cargo only. † Calls Ceylon.

Requests connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Vienna, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Abbeville Mail Steamship Co.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,000	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	8,000	13th Oct.	do.
"SANTHA"	8,000	27th Oct.	do.

† Calls Hongkong. \* Calls Port Swettenham.

—Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Ship	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	29th Sept., 11 a.m.	Memla, Rabaul, Brisbane.
"NELLORE"	7,000	2nd Nov.	Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
"TANDA"	7,000	1st Dec.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—28 days.  
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND for a Cheap Holiday (Sailing, Fishing, Shooting, Climbing to suit all. Your English Money is worth 25% more).

No Additional Charge for Deck Cabins. Sun Deck Swimming Pool—Orchestra carried—Laundry—Surgeon—Stewards.

E. & A. Cuisine and Service are unsurpassed.

Frequent connections from Australia, with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, London.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Ship	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	29th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yama.
"RAJPUTANA"	37,000	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	8,000	27th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	10th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	8,000	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	8,000	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BEHAN"	6,100	24th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CARHAGE"	15,000	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANPURA"	17,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CORFU"	15,000	22nd Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BURDWAN"	6,000	5th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

\* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Electric Louvre Ventilation. Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Passengers measuring not more than 5 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to:  
**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.**  
P. & O. Building, Commercial Road Central, HONG KONG.

### SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC

SERVICE OF EAST MOTOR VESSELS.  
(with limited but exceptionally good passenger accommodation.)

**HOMEWARDS**  
To PORT SAID, SUEZ, GAZA, JERUSALEM, BETHLEHEM, ROTTERDAM (AMSTERDAM), HAMBURG, GÖTEBORG, AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.  
via MANILA AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

M.V. "CANTON"  
M.V. "HAMBURG"

**OUTWARDS**  
To SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

M.V. "NANKING"  
M.V. "TAMARA"

Passenger Room: Hong Kong to Rotterdam, 240  
Passenger Room: Rotterdam to Hong Kong, 240

Agents—GILMAN & CO., LTD.  
2, Market Street, HONG KONG.

## BANK LINE (CHINA) LTD.

AGENTS FOR

### ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

#### UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow ... 24th Oct.  
S.S. "CITY OF OAMBRIDGE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th Nov.

### NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

#### AGENTS FOR

### ANDREW WEIR & CO.

#### SERVICES TO

### MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "MINNOW" ... 10th Nov.

### EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

#### SERVED BY NEW, FAST, LUXURIOUS MOTOR SHIPS

"HISPINGO", "INCHANGA" and "INCOMATI"

Sailings from Calcutta on 27th and from Colombo on 30th of every month to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

All Suez Service to Alexandria, Venice, Genoa.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to:  
Telephone: 37791.

### THE BANK LINE (CHINA) LTD.



## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From September 28, to October 4, 1934.

High Water		Low Water	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Fri. 28	19 15	Sat. 29	19 15
Sat. 29	19 15	Sun. 30	19 15
Sun. 30	19 15	Mon. 1	19 15
Mon. 1	19 15	Tues. 2	19 15
Tues. 2	19 15	Wed. 3	19 15
Wed. 3	19 15	Thur. 4	19 15

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hong Kong Observatory, Sept. 27.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer... 29.73	29.73	29.73
Temperature... 81	79	79
Humidity... 64	59	80
Wind... ENE	NNE	E
Direction... 4	OR	OP
Force... 0	0	0
Rain... 0.00	0.00	0.35

Highest open-air Temperature, 36.80  
Lowest open-air Temperature, 27.78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing Showers; J=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000  
Issued & Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling \$2,500,000  
Silver \$10,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Maclellan, Chairman.Deputy Chairman:  
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.

Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
W. J. Kerwick, Esq.  
C. C. Knight, Esq.  
G. Miskin, Esq.  
K. S. Morrison, Esq.  
T. E. Pearce, Esq.  
V. M. Grayburn, Esq., Chief Manager.

BRANCHES:—  
Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen, Foochow, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kowloon, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1934.

## HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 26th Feb., 1934.

## THE CHASE BANK

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
HEAD OFFICE: 18, FINE STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, with Resources over U.S. \$ 820, 300,000.  
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.  
HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Authorized Capital H.K.\$11,000,000  
Paid-up Capital \$8,500,000  
Total Resources \$12,170,49

Branches: CANTON, TOISHAN, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, BANQUE and SAN FRANCISCO.  
London Bankers:—  
LLOYD'S BANK, LTD.

Foreign Exchange and Banking business of every description transacted.  
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for One Year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) for Hire.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Authorized Capital \$23,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$1,800,000  
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Ret. \$2,147,432

DIRECTORS:  
J. M. Byrne, Esq., Chairman.  
Sir T. B. Catto, Bt., Deputy Chairman.  
Sir C. A. Barry, Esq., K.C.S.G.  
Sir C. A. Barry, Esq., K.C.S.G.  
P. B. Chalmers, Esq.  
C. J. Hambro, Esq.  
W. H. Shillford, Esq.

BRANCHES:—  
Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONG KONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Travellers Cheques issued. Trustees and Escrowships undertaken.

Letters allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS, Manager.  
7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, June 1st, 1934.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$3,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:—  
ALOR STAR, AMSTERDAM, ANKONG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CANNING, CEBU, COLOMBO, DAIEN, HANKOW, HARBIN, HONG KONG, KUALA, KUPANG, LUMPUK, MADRAS, MANILA, MEDAN, NEW YORK, PEIPING, Peking, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, TAIPEI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. H. E. THOMAS, Acting Manager.  
Hong Kong, Feb. 11th, 1934.

## BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France).  
Prinze's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up... 50,000,000  
Special Working Capital 50,000,000  
Reserves 33,362,000

BRANCHES:—  
Paris, Haiphong, Marseilles, Saigon, Phnom Penh, Hanoi, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Lyon.

BANKERS:—  
France: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Société Générale.  
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.  
New York: Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.  
San Francisco: Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

A. L. BRUSSET, Acting Manager.  
Hong Kong, 1st August, 1934.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000  
Paid-up Capital \$5,585,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$2,484,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG, No. 12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Board of Directors:—  
Sir Shouson Chow, Chairman.  
Li Koon Chun, Esq., Li Lan Sang, Esq., P. K. Kwok, Esq., Wong Chun Shun, Esq., Wong Yung Tong, Esq., Kan Ying Po, Esq., Chan Ching Shok, Esq.

Kan Tong Po, Esq., Chief Manager.  
Li Tse Fong, Esq., Manager.

Branches and Agencies:—  
Amoy, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local and Foreign Currencies on terms which will be quoted on application.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.  
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 1st March, 1934.

## THE BANK OF CHINA

Reorganized October 20, 1928, under special charter of the National Government as an INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000  
Paid-up Capital \$24,710,300.00  
Reserve Funds \$3,890,503.83

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

## THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Broadway, New York.

Capital U.S.\$36,000,000.00  
Surplus U.S.\$2,087,112.69  
Reserves U.S.\$1,990,528.81

BRANCHES:—  
Amsterdam, Glasgow, Manich, Antwerp, Tbilisi, Naples, Assuan, Hamburg, Nice, Athens, Havana, Palermo, Havre, Paris, Haidelberg, Peiping, Bombay, Jerusalem, Rome, Bremen, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Brussels, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Lugano, Singapore, Cannes, Lugano, Southampton, Colombo, Loxor, Tientsin, Copenhagen, Manila, Tientsin, Dublin, Marseilles, Vienna, Edinburgh, Milan, Yokohama, Florence, Monte Carlo, Yokohama, Geneva, Montreal, Zurich.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY in Principal Cities of United States of America and Canada.

All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken. Personal investment accounts handled.

The Company offers to intending travellers the use of its "Travelers Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department.

C. H. BENSON, General Manager.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000  
Reserve Fund Yen 124,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—  
Alexandria, Honolulu, Hongkong, Batavia, Hankow, Hio de, Berlin, Karschi, Janeiro, Bombay, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, London, Seattle, Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang, Dairen, Manila, Shanghai, (Daly), Moji, Singapore, Fongtien, Nagasaki, Soerabaya, (Mukden), Nagoya, Sydney, Hamburg, New York, Tientsin, Osaka, Tokyo, Hankow, Paris, Tientsin, Harbin, Peking, Yankow, Hong Kong, Peiping, Yankow.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. KISHINAMI, Manager.  
Hong Kong, 11th September, 1934.

## NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V.

(REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V.)  
Established 1863 at Amsterdam.

Authorized Capital Glids 100,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital Glids 55,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund Glids 22,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Office for Asia: BATAVIA.

Branches in Dutch East Indies, India, Singapore, China and Japan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Current Accounts, Deposits etc.

C. STIGTER, Manager.

## JOB PRINTING.

The HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. wish to inform the

CANTON COMMUNITY that they have recently re-opened their

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

This Department specialises in all the necessary branches including the compiling and proof-reading of monthly and quarterly publications.

Considerable work is being done for the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and other Banks, which includes letter heads, printing, ledger work, special forms, etc., etc.

Assuring you always our best attention.

KORHLER & CO.

19, B.O. Shamoon, Agents.

## MAILS FOREIGN

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS VIA SINGAPORE

Bandoeng-Amsterdam via Singapore

Saigon-Marseilles via Saigon

Correspondence for Europe and intermediate countries will be accepted for transmission by these Services. Rates and all particulars are shown in the schedules exhibited at the General Post Office and Kowloon Office. All letters etc. must be marked "By Air Mail" and handed in at the General Post Office and Kowloon Office. Unless superscribed for despatch by a specific air mail service correspondence will be forwarded by the first service available.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

## INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
AMOX	Takada	28th Sept.
MANILA	Pres. McKinley	28th Sept.
U.S.A. HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 31st August)	Pres. Hayes	28th Sept.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	General Lee	28th Sept.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Hakozaki Maru	28th Sept.
JAPAN	Takada Maru	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI and AMOX	Takada Maru	28th Sept.
LONDON (London only—London, 23rd Aug.)	Agamemnon	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Sinkiang	28th Sept.
EUROPE via MACAU (Letters and Papers) London, 31st August—and Air Mail via Imperial Airways Service	Haruna Maru	28th Sept.
STRAITS	Conie Verde	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Union	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Lycaon	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Philippines	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Santhia	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shantou	28th Sept.
EUROPE via SUZ (Letters and Papers) London, 31st Sept.—and Parcel, 30th August	Rajputana	28th Sept.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Nallora	28th Sept.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Takada Maru	28th Sept.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Ranchoyudi	28th Sept.
JAPAN	Brusone Maru	28th Sept.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Seattle, 15th September)	Arabia Maru	28th Sept.
	Pres. Grant	28th Sept.

## OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE AND TIME
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and *EUROPE via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 16th October—and *EUROPE via Siberia	Haiyang ... Pres. McKinley	Friday, 28th 1.00 Parcels 3.00 Reg. 4.15 Letters 5.00
Manila ... .. *Manila ... ..	Pres. Hayes General Lee	5.00 6.00
Letters for "Bandoeng—Amster- terdam Air Mail Service" }	Hakozaki Maru	K.P.O. Reg. 4.00 Let. 4.30 G.P.O. Reg. 4.30 Let. 5.00 Kowloon P. Reg. 4.30 Letters 4.30 G.P.O. Reg. 5.00 Letters 5.00 Par. 5.00 Reg. 29th, 5.45 Let. 29th, 5.45
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Adm. Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 27th October	Hakozaki Maru	Saturday, 29th 2.00 10.30 1.00 5.00 3.30
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Brisbane—due Brisbane, 16th October	Nankin	K.P.O. Reg. 3.00 Let. 3.00 G.P.O. Reg. 3.30 Let. 4.00 Parcels 4.00 Letters 5.00
Shanghai ... .. Sundakar ... .. Hoihow, Pakhoi and *Haiphong ... .. Haiphong ... .. Shanghai, Japan and *EUROPE via Siberia	Conde Verde Nankang Kwangchow Canton ... Haruna Maru	Sunday, 30th 9.00 2.00 2.30 2.30
Letters for "Imperial Airways" Service" }	Takada ...	K.P.O. Reg. 3.00 Let. 3.00 G.P.O. Reg. 3.30 Let. 4.00 Parcels 4.00 Letters 5.00
Straits and Calcutta ... ..	Takada ...	Sunday, 30th 9.00
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ... ..	Hoson Maru	— OCTOBER — Monday, 1st 1.30 2.30 3.00 3.30
Hankow via Swatow ... .. Straits ... .. Swatow ... .. Foochow ... ..	Kwangchow Lycaon ... Hydrangas Ohishiku	Tuesday, 2nd 2.30 2.30 2.30
Amoy ... .. Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya ... .. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... .. Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada and S. America, *Canada and *EUROPE via San Francisco— due San Francisco, 24th October — and *EUROPE via Siberia	Suisong ... Tiyadakh ... Hakobina ... Ohishiku Maru	Reg. 2nd, 5.00 Let. 3rd, 2.30
Straits ... .. Amoy ... ..	Philippines Tat Yuan ...	Wednesday 2.30 2.30
Straits ... .. Foochow via Swatow ... .. Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C. (Par- cels for Canada only)—due Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Oct.—and *EUROPE via Siberia	Overseas Hoihow ... Empress of Asia	Thursday 2.30 1.00 Reg. 4th, 5.00 Reg. 5th, 5.00 Let. 5th, 10.00
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ... .. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... .. *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa ... .. Australia and New Zealand via Brisbane —due Brisbane, 19th October	Kwangchow Hoi Ning ... Arabia Maru Brusone Maru	Friday, 5th 1.00 2.30 Parcels 2.30 Reg. 4.30 Letters 5.00
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America, Canada and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 24th October—and *EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Hoover	Reg. 5th, 5.00 Sec. 5th, 5.00 Let. 5th, 10.00

\* Superscribed correspondence only.

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